

COUNTY OFFICERS.	
Sheriff	Wm. S. Chalkley
Deputy Sheriff	James W. Hartwick
Register	John H. Hagg
Treasurer	Wm. S. Chalkley
Prosecuting Attorney	O. Palmer
Judge of Probate	Wm. S. Chalkley
County Clerk	Wm. S. Chalkley
Surveyor	Wm. S. Chalkley
SUPERVISORS.	
North Branch	Thos. Waksley
South Branch	Edward Head
Beaver Creek	Washington Howard
Maple Forest	Geo. W. Howard
Grayling	Geo. W. Howard
Frederic	J. Higgins
Salmon	J. Higgins
Black	J. Higgins
Center Plain	J. Higgins

THIS IS ONE NATION.

Eagle's Screams Arouse American Patriots.

LION MUST KEEP OUT.

Congress Votes to Sustain the President.

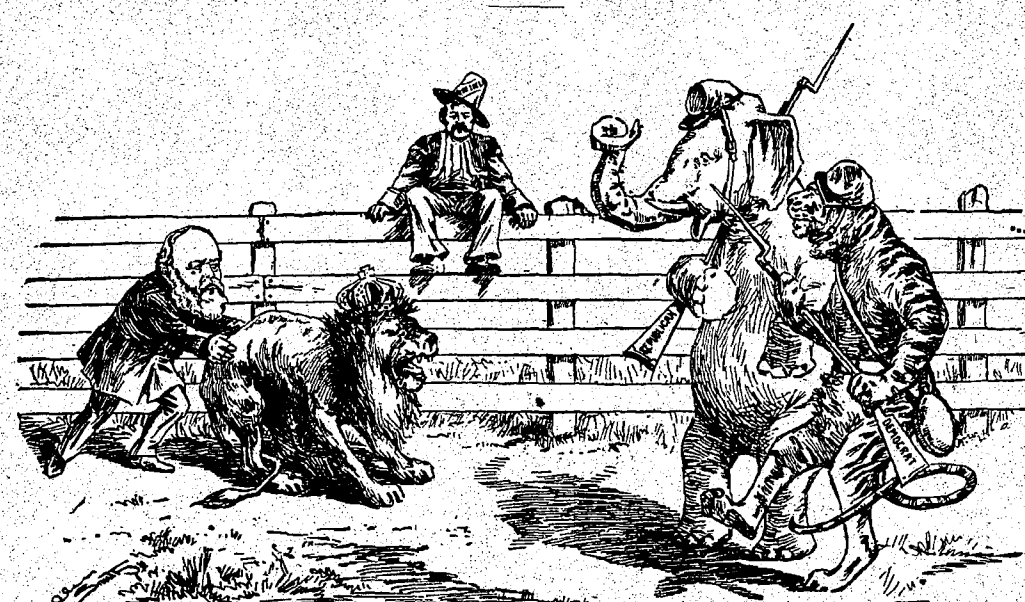
Bill Passed Giving Him Money and the Commission-American People, Regardless of Party, Uphold Grover in the Enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine—Nothing Since the War Has So Deeply Stirred This Nation—The British Press Is Insolent and Furious.



Washington correspondence.

Congress is with the President in the support of the Monroe doctrine, and the American people are with Congress. The House of Representatives without dissenting voice has passed a bill appropriating \$100,000 for an American judicial commission to ascertain the true boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela. This is the beginning of the

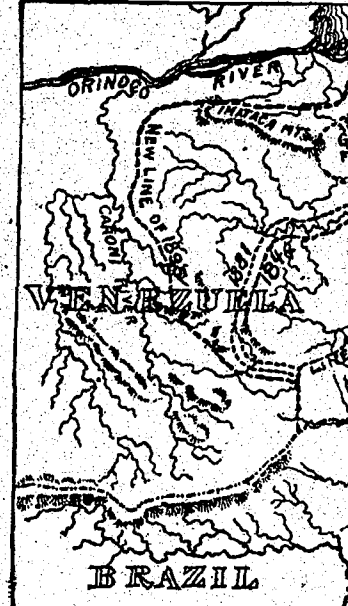
A SURPRISE FOR THE LION—DIDN'T THINK THE ELEPHANT AND TIGER WERE BROTHERS.



It is impossible to disguise the gravity of the difficulties that have arisen between Great Britain and the United States. President Cleveland's message and its reception on both sides of Congress give additional importance to the dispatches between Washington and London.—From the London Times.

first step in carrying out the assertion of the Monroe doctrine as a principle of the international code. Leaders of all shades of domestic difference in Congress agreed as one man in supporting the President. It has been the taunt of the British press and the belief of the anti-American public abroad that in the assertion of the Monroe doctrine at this time the President was "playing politics." It will shortly be apparent abroad that in support of the right of Americans to rule America there are no parties in the United States. This is a nation.

The action of the House, fresh from the



BRITISH BOUNDARY LINE CLAIMS IN VENEZUELA.

people and expressing their sentiments, makes a crucial issue for the British Government and brings up the question sharply whether it will fight or back down. The Anglo-Americans in the United States are neither numerous nor formidable enough to cause this country to back down. Congress has indicated the President and the people will endorse Congress. The Monroe doctrine will be asserted both in letter and in spirit. It will be declared for this time and for all time that it means America for the American republics and no monarchy in America. The European powers must content themselves with partitioning and dominating Europe, Asia and Africa. This Western Hemisphere is the home of the republic form of self-government; and if it breaks out the British monarchial flag will have to depart from Canada and the West Indies and South American Guiana. Great Britain having refused to submit her claims to disinterested arbitration, the United States proposes to go a step

further in the controversy and inquire for her own future guidance as to the justice of those claims. Nor is this unprecedented. We have a right to know the facts. We do not attempt to decide, but it is our privilege to ascertain the truth, and thus we shall be able to judge whether Great Britain's refusal to submit her title to investigation is well founded. All nations exercise the right of intervention in matters that are likely to affect their own interests or interfere with the clearly defined policy they have pursued toward their neighbors. Leaving the Monroe doctrine entirely out of the question, we are quite as much justified in pursuing the course recommended by the President as Russia is to interfere with the plans of the English in Turkey, or England in regard to the conduct of Russia in China and Korea, or Russia, France and Germany in relations between China and Japan.

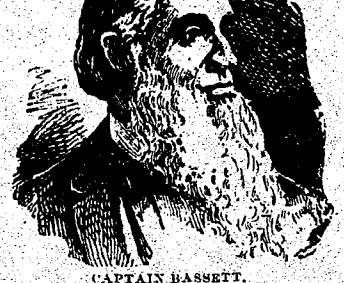
Europe Is Breathless. The contents of the message have aroused the people of continental Europe as nothing in the second half of this century has done. Great Britain is astounded, according to her own papers. Many of them are insolent and truculent in their comments, and it is evident that the President's utterances fill them with unceasing fury. One of them says that "the epithet of the Monroe doctrine has been written in the Venezuelan correspondence." Another sneeringly says that "the invocation of the Monroe doctrine is irrelevant," and that it is "not a principle of international law," because England has not recognized it—as if nothing were in Great Britain's opinion take the Monroe doctrine's assent and sanction. The London Times declares that England will not admit the pretensions put forward by President Cleveland. The Times then proceeds to argue that the Monroe doctrine has never been recognized as international law, and quotes Lord Salisbury's admission that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in the Western Hemisphere by any European State would be highly inexpedient. Other organs of British opinion take the ground that if the "President should seriously declare that the United States would enforce the decision of the special commission, and such a preposterous contention was sustained by the American Congress

considerable loss of sleep since it was so vigorously promulgated. The situation is briefly that the attitude of the President is approved by the people of the United States, that the members of both houses of Congress realize this and that there is a manifest intention on all hands to pronounce to the world that this country is dominant on this continent and that her word "goes."

BASSETT PASSES AWAY.

Venerable Assistant Doorkeeper of the National Senate Is Dead.

Capt. Isaac Bassett, the venerable assistant doorkeeper of the Senate, died in Washington Wednesday afternoon. Capt.



CAPTAIN BASSETT.

Isaac Bassett, the "father of the Senate," spent his entire career as a Senate employee. He enjoyed the distinction of being the second page appointed in the chamber and the last officer of that body elected by ballot. All subsequent officers being filled by appointment.

Capt. Bassett was born in Washington seventy-six years ago. His father was Simon Bassett, who came from Milford, Conn., and his mother was of Irish birth. He was a protégé of Daniel Webster, who secured the appointment of the boy then 11 years old, as a page. During the subsequent sixty-four years of service he became messenger and finally assistant doorkeeper, or assistant sergeant-at-arms, the latter two offices being identical.

GROVER'S PLAN GOOD.

SO SAYS CARLISLE IN HIS ANNUAL REPORT.

Secretary of the Treasury Practically Repeats the President's Message—Urges Retirement of Treasury Notes—Expects a \$7,000,000 Surplus.

Carlisle on Currency. Secretary Carlisle's annual report on the state of the finances was sent to Congress Monday. It shows that the revenues of the Government from all sources during the last fiscal year amounted to \$380,373,203. The expenditures during the same period aggregated \$387,178,423, leaving a deficit for the year of \$6,805,220. As compared with the fiscal year 1894, the receipts for 1895 increased \$17,570,705, although there was a decrease of \$11,329,081 in the ordinary expenditures, which is largely accounted for by a reduction of \$1,184,056 on sugar bounties. The revenues for the current fiscal year are estimated upon the basis of existing laws at \$431,007,407 and the expenditures at \$448,907,407, which will leave a deficit of \$17,000,000.

For the coming fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the Secretary estimates the revenues at \$464,703,120 and the expenditures at \$457,884,193, or an estimated surplus of \$6,808,926. The Secretary states briefly the facts concerning the issues of bonds during the year, the particulars of which have already been reported to Congress.

The Secretary advocates a large share of his report to a discussion of the condition of the treasury and the currency, in the course of which he makes an exhaustive statement in favor of the retirement of the currency.

"The cash balance in the treasury on the first day of December, 1895," he says, "was \$177,406,388, being \$98,072,420 in excess of the actual gold reserve on that day, and \$77,406,388 in excess of any sum that it would be necessary to set aside for the support of the Government should at any time be able to exchange currency for gold. There is, therefore, no reason to doubt the ability of the Government to discharge all its current obligations during the present fiscal year and have a large surplus at the end of the year for the support of the Government in any form upon the people, but I adhere to the opinion, heretofore expressed, that the Secretary of the Treasury ought always to have authority to issue and sell, or use in the payment of expenses, short-term notes bearing a low rate of interest, to supply casual deficiencies in the revenue."

Figures on a Surplus. "With complete return to the normal business conditions of the country and a proper legislative and executive supervision over expenditures, the revenue laws in force in any opinion, will amply provide for the support of the public service upon the basis now established; and upon the assumption, which seems to be justified, that the progress now being made toward the restoration of our usual state of prosperity will continue without serious interruption, it is estimated that there will be a surplus of nearly \$7,000,000 during the fiscal year 1897. During the fiscal years 1894 and 1895 the ordinary expenditures of the Government have been decreased \$27,282,535.20, as compared with the fiscal year 1893, and it is believed that with the co-operation of Congress further reduction can be made in the future without impairing the efficiency of the public service."

Continuing he says: "The large withdrawal of gold in December, 1894, and in January and the early part of February, 1895, were due almost entirely to a feeling of apprehension in the public mind, which increased in intensity from day to day until it nearly reached the proportions of a panic, and it was evident to all who were familiar with the situation that unless the Government steps were promptly taken to check the growing distrust, the Government would be compelled within a few days to suspend gold payments and drop to a depreciated silver and paper standard. More than \$45,000,000 of the currency was withdrawn during the brief period last mentioned was not demanded for export but was taken out of people who had become alarmed on account of the critical condition of the treasury in its relations to the currency of the country. The purchase of \$3,000,000 ounces of gold followed." The beneficial effects of this transaction, the Secretary says, were felt immediately not only in this country, but in every other having commercial relations with us. "Confidence in our securities was at once restored. The safety of the existing situation, however, constantly menaced, and our further progress toward a complete restoration of confidence and prosperity is seriously impeded by the defects in our currency laws and the doubt and uncertainty still prevailing in the public mind, and especially abroad, concerning the future monetary policy of the Government."

The Secretary believes that there never has been a time since the close of the war when the gradual retirement and cancellation of the United States notes would not have been a benefit to the country, and when the issue of additional notes of the same character would not have been injurious to the country. It would be difficult, he says, if not impossible, to devise a more expensive or dangerous system than the one now in operation under the laws providing for the issue, redemption and release of legal-tender notes by the Government. Mr. Carlisle declares that he is thoroughly convinced that this system ought not to be continued, but that the United States notes and treasury notes should be retired from circulation at the earliest practicable day and that the

course of which he makes an exhaustive statement in favor of the retirement of the currency.

Remarkable Specimen Brought to Chicago by a Hunter to Be Mounted. Rather in the past than in the future of natural history, but so picturesque a scene ever been recorded in man's that which a hunter, W. L. Brown, of Albion, Mich., recently came upon near Bismarck, N. D. In battle royal two monarchs of the genus, bleeding and driven to starvation, with snarling and growling, discovered by the astonished hunter, struggling for freedom, each from the other. The earth for a space of two acres

was torn and trampled. On all sides there were indications of what the battle had been before the two animals locked horns, never to be separated. The hunter stood spell-bound at the sight. No man living has recorded witnessing such a scene and only one or two specimens of antlers in deadlock have been found in the forest, after years of decay. The hunter put an end to the combat and the heads were separated from the bodies. They were sent to a Chicago taxidermist to be preserved and mounted. As the piece stands Mr. Brown has refused \$300 for it, and had the entire bodies been sent for mounting the figure would be worth over \$5,000.

Consul Barker at Tangier, Morocco, reports that wheat has grown so dear there that the last two steamers brought out consignments of American flour, which were immediately sold at a profit. He believes that under more favorable shipping conditions Morocco would be a profitable market for American breadstuffs.

A concession from the Chinese Government to build a line of railroad from Tidewater to Peking has been obtained by a syndicate of American capitalists. The road will be about 200 miles long and will tap a valuable coal mining district.

Government should be wholly relieved from the responsibility of providing a credit currency for the people. The notion that the mere possession of a surplus in the treasury would prevent withdrawal of gold, and thus render the issue of bonds for the protection of the reserve unnecessary, is founded, in his judgment, upon an entire misconception of the figures that have produced the withdrawal.

There is, he thinks, but one safe and effectual way to protect the treasury against these demands—to retire and cancel the notes by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue from time to time bonds payable in gold, bearing interest, per annum, and having a long time to run, and to exchange the bonds for United States notes and treasury notes upon such terms as may be most advantageous to the Government, or to sell them abroad for gold whenever, in his judgment, it is advisable to do so, and to use the gold received in redeeming the outstanding notes.

BOMBS TO BIG MEN.

Infernal Machines Sent to Armour and Pullman.

Two crudely constructed infernal machines were mailed in Chicago Monday morning to George M. Pullman and Philip D. Armour. They did not reach the destinations the sender of them intended, but were taken possession of by Capt. Stuart of the Postal Secret Service. Capt. Stuart also has in his charge S. A. Owens, who says he heard two men talking of their scheme to kill Pullman and Armour, and almost ran his legs off Sunday night to warn them of the fate in store for them.

The deadly character of the machines was demonstrated at an examination of their contents and by setting the powder removed from them, as well as a part of the fuse which completed the mechanism of a contrivance so arranged that the removal of the lids of the boxes which composed the outer casings of the devices would result in the ignition of the powder and the fuse which was trained into a lead pipe. The package addressed to Mr. Armour was unwrapped carefully. When the paper had been removed it was found to contain a thin box about 6 inches long, 1 1/2 inches wide and 1 1/4 inches deep. It was made of wood taken from a cigar box. The two sides had been nailed together, but on top there was a sliding lid. It had been made rather rudely, the lid especially being roughly shaped and working badly. Inside was a piece of lead pipe three-quarters of an inch in diameter and as long as the length of the box. The two ends of the lead pipe were plugged with corks. All around this pipe and completely filling the box was black, coarse powder, as a match applied easily proved it to be. There was a hole in the side of the lead pipe, and in this was fastened a piece of fuse three inches long. On the under side of the sliding lid was glued a piece of sandpaper. Covering the powder inside was an other piece of sandpaper, with the rough side turned upward. Between the two sandpaper surfaces the heads of a number of parlor matches had been placed, with more powder scattered in between.

The whole machine was fastened so that if the sliding lid had been moved as much as one-fourth of an inch one of the matches must have become ignited by the grinding sandpaper surfaces. No matter what was contained inside the piece of lead pipe, a quarter of a pound of gunpowder must have been exploded, and experts say that alone would have done considerable damage to the person drawing the lid. Both machines were constructed upon the same principle.

ANTLER'S LOCKED IN DEATH.

Remarkable Specimen Brought to Chicago by a Hunter to Be Mounted. Rather in the past than in the future of natural history, but so picturesque a scene ever been recorded in man's that which a hunter, W. L. Brown, of Albion, Mich., recently came upon near Bismarck, N. D. In battle royal two monarchs of the genus, bleeding and driven to starvation, with snarling and growling, discovered by the astonished hunter, struggling for freedom, each from the other. The earth for a space of two acres



INTERLOCKED DEER SHOT IN NORTH DAKOTA.

was torn and trampled. On all sides there were indications of what the battle had been before the two animals locked horns, never to be separated. The hunter stood spell-bound at the sight. No man living has recorded witnessing such a scene and only one or two specimens of antlers in deadlock have been found in the forest, after years of decay. The hunter put an end to the combat and the heads were separated from the bodies. They were sent to a Chicago taxidermist to be preserved and mounted. As the piece stands Mr. Brown has refused \$300 for it, and had the entire bodies been sent for mounting the figure would be worth over \$5,000.

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Antler's Locked in Death. Remarkable Specimen Brought to Chicago by a Hunter to Be Mounted. Rather in the past than in the future of natural history, but so picturesque a scene ever been recorded in man's that which a hunter, W. L. Brown, of Albion, Mich., recently came upon near Bismarck, N. D. In battle royal two monarchs of the genus, bleeding and driven to starvation, with snarling and growling, discovered by the astonished hunter, struggling for freedom, each from the other. The earth for a space of two acres

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

THOUGHTS WORTHY OF CALM REFLECTION.

A Pleasant, Interesting, and Instructive Lesson, and Where It May Be Found—A Learned and Concise Review of the Same.

Lesson for Dec. 29. Golden Text.—"I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course. I have kept the faith."—2 Tim. 4:7.

This is a review lesson, Paul's last charge being the subject of the 2 Tim. 4:7. Paul is nearing the end of his course. How cheerfully and hopefully he looks forward. Death to him has no terrors. It is only the long waiting that tests and tries his soul. "I charge thee," Paul's own "charge to the church" and to the pastor, too. The word means to solemnly admonish or entreat. The apostle's last strong message is his departure. "We may well give serious heed, 'I have finished my course.' Alas! the man who sees God's providence in all his life and works at it as a prescribed course and decision. And yet the very service in the Master's name. Some pastor once thoughtfully and perhaps impatiently exclaimed, 'I'm throwing my life away in this shoe-town.' Said his friend more wisely, considering the possibilities for soul-service all about: 'You couldn't make a better shoe town.' The good fight; it is good fighting all along the line. And after the cross—a crown."

Quarterly Review.

We may glance back over the lessons of the past three months, so rapidly flown, with the thought in mind of the vicissitudes of life and the trials and triumphs which come to us, in the presence of God, through days of earth. And all these events, be it noted, are for man's betterment.

1. The time of the Judge.—Judges 2:1-12, 16.

This was one of the "downs" of Israel's career, a time of departure, disobedience and decision. And yet the very service of the times was a voice calling the people back to God, and a voice that kept on speaking. Horatio Seymour, was it not? who said he had learned and profited more in his life from his failures than from his so-called successes.

2. The triumph of Gideon.—Judges 7:13-23.

A day of conquest when Israel's star was in the ascendant, but conquest by faith, 300 against 120,000. It is God that gives us power to prevail. Littleless under God is else than weakness. "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith."

3. Ruth's Choice.—Ruth, 1:14-22.

A lesson, in this case, of the triumph of love. Love leads Ruth by a somewhat hard and self-denying way out of her native land and into the happy fields of Bethlehem, but at last to a quietness and blessedness. Love, like faith, is born of God and leads toward God.

4. The Child Samuel.—1 Sam. 1:1-13.

The return of the prophetic spirit in the person of a simple child. The Lord loves simplicity. When he works in the heart of things he sets a little child in the midst. And the humble prayer of Hannah that called down the gift was in a like spirit: Truly the meek shall inherit the earth.

5. Samuel the Judge.—1 Sam. 7:5-15.

It is at the Mizpah of our own hearts that devotion that the people give opportunity for the man of God to judge them as they should be judged and for Jehovah to deliver and honor them as he ever loves to do. It is in the attitude of prayer that man is highest unto God.

6. Saul Chosen King.—1 Sam. 10:17-27.

God moves in a mysterious way his wonders to perform. Saul was to seek his father's strayed asses, and finds instead a crown. His humility here, so soon, alas, exchanged for arrogance, is his best adornment. Little wonder that he is great in God's eyes.

7. Saul Rejected.—1 Sam. 15:10-23.

Disobedience is again proved man's worst foe. It costs Saul his crown. How many times has it lost us all preterit and progress at God's hands! To obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams. "The Works of Intemperance"—Isa. 5:11-23.

A practical exemplification of the sin of disobedience. The man who puts appetite between himself and God is his own hateful enemy. It pays to keep God's laws. It is to ruin to neglect them.

9. David Anointed King.—1 Sam. 16:1-13.

God always has his man in reserve, and true worth, as God views it, will come to its reward. Be faithful in little things and in obscurity. In the fine line God will brush aside apparent stronger applicants and give the honor to his own.

10. David and Goliath.—1 Sam. 17:35-51.

There is a loyal, God-fearing, Davidic spirit in every one of the Lord's own. The spirit that to the fore, slays the Goliath (and we all have something of it) that hides in the trenches. Say bravely, trusting against every embodiment of evil, "I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts!"

11. David and Jonathan.—1 Sam. 20:32-42.

The nobility of friendship when it is entertained and exercised for God's sake, Jonathan forgot himself and his own interests in serving David and David's God. In this he suggests one far above in self-forgetting love, the "Friend that sticketh closer than a brother."

12. The Birth of Christ.—Luke 2:8-20.

Here is brought to full and blessed view the one prefigured and promised in all that has gone before. "Chiefest among ten thousand" and "altogether lovely." Worship him.

New Lesson—"The Forerunner of Christ."—Luke 1:5-17.

Literally True. Muggins—A cyclone must be a grand sight. Buggins—It is. The first one I saw I was quite taken with—that is, about two miles.—Philadelphia Record.

Still Worse. Nogiz—Did you see in yesterday's paper that 400 people died in Boston last year without physicians? Mazzig—Yes; but that's nothing; just think how many died with them!—Roxbury Gazette.

Good Definition of Cynic. "Papa," asked little Willie, "isn't a cynic a man who is tired of the world?" "No, my dear; a cynic is a man of whom the world is tired."—Tit-Bits.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH.—Rev. H. L. Cope, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a.m. and 7:45 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:45 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. H. Menzies, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at usual hour. Sunday school following morning services. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. H. Menzies, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7:45 p.m., and every Thursday at 7:45 p.m. Sunday school at 2 p.m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.—Rev. W. H. Mawharter, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:30 p.m., and alternate Sundays at 10:30 a.m. Sunday school at 2 p.m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Father H. Weber. Regular services the last Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 355, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.

A. TAYLOR, Secretary. M. A. BATES, W. M.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R. Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Secretary, Mrs. M. E. HANSON, President. REBECCA WIGGINS, Sec.

H. TRUMBLEY, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 163, meets on the 3rd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. M. E. HANSON, President. REBECCA WIGGINS, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121.—Meets every third Tuesday in each month.

A. TAYLOR, Sec. JOHN F. HUM, M. P.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137.—Meets every Tuesday evening.

M. SIMPSON, M. P.

J. PATTERSON, Sec.

GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., No. 115.—Meets alternate Friday evenings.

M. SIMPSON, M. P.

S. G. TAYLOR, Secretary.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102.—Meets every Saturday evening.

M. A. MCKAY, Com.

WM. WOODFIELD, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon.

MARY L. STALEY, W. M.

ADA M. GROULFSE, Sec.

PORTAGE LODGE, K. P., No. 141.—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month.

MARIUS HANSON, C. C.

J. HARTWICK, K. of R. and S.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. E. F., No. 790.—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.

F. HARRINGTON, Com. E. S. CHAQUET, C. R.

GRAYLING HIVE, No. 44, L. O. T. M.—Meets every first and third Wednesday of each month.

SARAH M. WOODFIELD, Lady Com.

EDITH WOODFIELD, Record Keeper.

LEBANON CAMP, No. 31, W. O. W.—Meets in regular session every Monday evening.

Geo. H. BONNELL, Counsel Com.

HARRY EVANS, Clerk.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

JOHN STALEY, C. C. TRENCH.

GRAYLING EXCHANGE BANK, GRAYLING, MICH.

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STALEY & TRENCH, Proprietors.

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GEO. L. ALEXANDER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

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Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.

GRAYLING, MICH.

O. PALMER, Attorney at Law and Notary.

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GRAYLING, MICH.

GRAYLING HOUSE, JOHN RASMUSSEN, Proprietor.

GRAYLING, MICH.

The Grayling House is conveniently situated, being near the depot and business houses, and has been run on a first-class plan, and is heated by steam throughout. Every comfort will be paid to the comfort of guests. Fine sample-rooms for travelers.

Oct. 1, '91

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

BIG BREAK IN STOCKS

WILD EXCITEMENT AMONG WALL STREET BROKERS.

Three Failures Caused by the Enormous Slump—Everybody Trying to Untold—London Selling and Prospect of Gold Shipments the Cause.

Call money 75 per cent. There was a panic in the New York stock market Friday. The President's special message to Congress on the Venezuela affair had the effect of frightening the foreign investors—especially the English—in American securities. Before the Eastern markets opened cables from London advised that there was a panic in the American department on the British Bourse. Stocks and bonds were thrown on the market regardless of the price and buyers were very few even at enormous concessions. At the close of the exchange in Chapel court the "Yankees" were thoroughly subdued. The general list fell from 2 to 6 points below the final New York quotations. In Wall Street the effect of London's closing figures was simply demoralizing. The important and active properties opened all the way from 1 to 3 points and up to noon continued to fall. Each successive cable indicated still lower figures, and it was finally reported that many "jobbers" on the London Stock Exchange had refused to accept orders. The unfavorable news was coincident with preparations by the gold-shipping houses for Saturday's exports to Europe. The initial trading was highly sensational, and declines were made all along the line, extending to 4 1/2 per cent. A sinister feature was an advance in rates for call money to 75 per cent, collecting the calling of loans. Three failures were reported on the New York Stock Exchange and one on the Consolidated Exchange. Only one, that of S. S. Sands & Co., was of financial importance. The railway stock market was much more demoralized, declines ranging up to 15 per cent. It was rumored that a single house had dumped \$400,000 of Reading bonds on the market. Wisconsin Central trust receipts scored the extreme low noted in the leading bond market. Advances extended to 1 1/2 per cent. in Kansas and Texas securities, to 4 1/2. Around 12:30 the selling pressure abated and recoveries were made in the stock market from the lowest extending to 8 per cent. Bonds were relatively active.

MIGHT PROVE A BOOMERANG.

British Financial Leaders Talk of Calling in Their American Credits. A London dispatch says: A grave and inevitable consequence of President Cleveland's message upon the British-Venezuelan dispute has arisen perhaps sooner than might have been expected. A meeting of prominent financial leaders who have important interests in the United States was held in a London banking office for the purpose of considering the advisability of united action in calling in their American credits. It is undoubtedly within the power of English capitalists by such a combined movement to deal America a blow which would be financially, but not politically, disastrous. It would, however, prove to a certain extent a boomerang, and this view had its influence upon the majority of those who attended the meeting. The conference was private, but it was understood even that the fact that it took place should be allowed to be made public.

BIG BUILDING COLLAPSES.

At Least One Man Killed by an Accident in Minneapolis.

The second floor of the Palace Clothing Company's big store on Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, collapsed just before noon Friday. Gaile Walters, a clerk, is dead, and a dispatch says, "others may be in the ruins." The store is a double front, and the entire right half of it collapsed from the fourth floor to the basement. The building is an old one, which was remodelled for the Palace Clothing Co.

Cleveland Sends Another Message.

President Cleveland sent another message to Congress Friday, in which he requested immediate legislation to protect the gold reserve, stating that immediate demands threatened to greatly deplete it. He also requested that the currency system be reorganized, and that the currency system be reorganized, and that the currency system be reorganized.

Revolt Against Bonilla.

Honduran refugees residing in Nicaragua and Costa Rica are taking advantage of the general dissatisfaction which now exists in their own country by engaging in the preparation of revolutionary plans against the Bonilla Government. The authorities are taking steps to prevent these plans from being carried out.

Lost with All on Board.

The coast steamer Virginia Lake reports immediate destruction all along the New Foundland coast. The schooner Victory, with twenty-two men, and Goldfinch, with fourteen men, have been lost. Several other vessels are missing. A boat named Pearl Pampal was picked up on the Grand Banks.

French Press Supports England.

All the Paris newspapers which comment upon President Cleveland's message and the subsequent action of the United States Congress support the stand taken by Great Britain in the matter and protest that Monroeism is not and cannot be a principle of international law.

Not a Dissenting Voice.

Friday the Senate without a dissenting vote passed the House bill for the appointment of the Venezuelan commission. Not an amendment was pressed.

Chicago in a Flood.

The December rain record has been broken at Chicago, five inches falling from Tuesday to Thursday night. Many suburbs were under water. In the city hundreds of basements were flooded, and immense damage was done.

Fighting to Be Forced.

Havana advises say: Campos will make desperate efforts to break the power of the insurgents. He has determined to force the fighting because of urgent orders from Madrid.

Favor the Chicago Project.

At a meeting of the Southern Manufacturers Associations at Augusta, Ga., representing all the cotton mills with headquarters in Augusta, including several mills in South Carolina, a resolution was adopted heartily approving the Chicago and Southern States Cotton Expedition.

Body Found in a Well.

Lewis Krekel, an old man, disappeared from his home near Burlington, Iowa, a month ago. Monday his body was found badly mutilated, and with the throat cut, lying in an unused well. The coroner suspects foul play. The deceased carried a large life insurance.

MAY LOSE THE CASE.

Little Prospect of the Government Winning a \$10,000,000 Suit.

According to a Washington dispatch the Department of Justice has small hopes of winning the Government's case against the widow of Senator Stanford. The case against Mrs. Stanford, who appealed from the decision of the courts of California. The case involved a little matter of \$15,000,000 and the principle to be decided affects the estates of the other original organizers of the Central Pacific Railroad to the extent of about \$45,000,000 additional. Officials in Washington begin to suspect that they have been made the victims of a "job," and they are far from comfortable in consequence. The case against Mrs. Stanford was inspired by a San Francisco attorney named L. B. McKisick, who persuaded Mr. Olney, when that gentleman was Attorney General, that the Government might collect \$10,000,000 as principal and interest on the bonds issued to aid in the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad. After Mrs. Stanford was assessed \$15,000,000, Mr. Huntington was to be proceeded against and then the estates of Hopkins and Crocker were to be similarly favored. On the hearing in the case in California, however, the Government failed to produce the law under which these people were to be held was not enacted by the California Legislature until three years after the organization of the Central Pacific Company. On that showing the case was decided against the Government. At the time the law was decided by the first court, and now the matter is before the Supreme Court. The Department of Justice has appealed frantically to McKisick for additional evidence and law books on the case, but he has replied that he is unable to supply it, and not a single new point will be brought up in the argument next month. It looks like a dead open and shut case against the Government on a mere question of fact.

PHILADELPHIA STRIKE ON.

Street-Car Line Blocked—Many Outbreaks of Violence.

The great strike of motormen and conductors of the Union Traction Company, Philadelphia, began early Tuesday morning, and all lines of the company are practically tied up. President Welsh says hundreds of men are appearing for work. Several hundred men were arrested. The demand of the public is clearly with the strikers. The company employs about 6,000 men, two-thirds of them members of the Employees' Association. The demand of the men is for a working day of ten hours with \$2 pay, reasonable time for meals, protection from the weather and recognition of their organization. Before the strike in Philadelphia was twenty-four hours old, the city was all but in the hands of a mob. The strikers took but little part in the violence, the rowdy element doing all the damage. The police were utterly unable to cope with the mob. From early morning until dusk, as each branch line made desperate efforts to start, howling mobs surrounded each car, stoned and pelted the motorman and conductor, smashed the windows, cut the trolley ropes and wreaked all possible destruction. Then the attempt was abandoned. Many persons were injured by flying missiles, and complete reports will include fatalities and thousands of dollars' worth of valuable property destroyed.

RETIRE TREASURY NOTES.

Points of Secretary Carlisle's Annual Report Presented to Congress Monday.

The long-looked-for report of Secretary Carlisle was sent to Congress Monday afternoon. The report as a whole is one of the most elaborate and thorough exposition of the business of the financial branch of the Government that has been made to the public in many years, and it is especially valuable for the extended observations under the heading "The Condition of the Treasury and the Currency." As foreseen in press dispatches, Secretary Carlisle holds that the situation does not require legislation for raising additional revenue by taxation at present. He estimates a deficit of \$17,000,000 the current fiscal year, ending July 1, 1895, and a surplus of \$7,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year following. "Upon the assumption that the progress now being made toward the restoration of our usual state of prosperity will continue without interruption."

TURKS ATTACK CHRISTIANS.

Numbers Killed in a Desperate Battle on the Island of Crete.

The situation in the island of Crete is serious. In the attack by a strong Turkish force on the positions occupied by the Christians at Vyrsse twenty-four Turks were killed and thirty-six were wounded. At Alampico the Turks massacred three men, two women and five children.

Consul General Penfield, at Cairo, Egypt, in a report to the State Department.

Consul General Penfield, at Cairo, Egypt, in a report to the State Department, calls attention to the rapid growth of Egypt as a competitor with the United States for the cotton markets of the world. At present Egyptian cotton is sold at Alexandria for 2 cents per pound more than the price of American cotton, and owing to the superiority of the Egyptian product it is being purchased in quantities for export to the United States. The sales which ten years ago amounted to but 3,815 bales have increased, until from the best estimates it is believed that during the year beginning Sept. 1, 1895, no less than 50,000 bales will be shipped to the United States, and as these Egyptian bales are 50 per cent. larger than the American the exports to this country will really amount to 75,000 bales, according to our standard. Mr. Penfield urges that efforts be made by our planters to grow the Egyptian long-staple cotton in this country, holding that there must certainly be some portion adapted to its growth, probably the Mississippi Valley or the Brazos River section in Texas.

The Naval Militia.

The navy department has published in compact form all of the laws, State and national, relating to the naval militia. There have been many inquiries from different quarters as to the steps necessary to be taken to organize naval militia battalions, and the department having in view the benefits to be derived from practically uniform State laws on the subject, has prepared this publication for the guidance of the inquirers. There is a comprehensive history of the naval militia from its inception in 1887 to this year, when it reached a strength of 2,685 men, in the thirteen States which have provided by law for a naval militia.

Threaten Armour and Pullman.

Two pieces of lead pipe packed with gunpowder were mailed to George M. Pullman and Philip D. Armour Monday morning at Chicago. Two lives were saved by the action of the postal authorities and the warning of the man suspected of sending the infernal machines. The mere sliding of the lid of either of the boxes containing the lead pipe would have been sufficient to cause an explosion and the selected victims would have been blown to pieces. S. A. Owen is the man who gave warning, and the postal authorities believe he also planned the mailing of the bombs.

Guarded by Turks.

Replying to a telegraphic message from United States Minister Terrell, missionaries at Masovian telegraphed that they were being guarded by troops. A letter has been received from an American missionary at Casarea giving harrowing details of the horrors of the previous three days. The writer says that Turk swarmed through the village and into the houses, shooting and killing every Armenian within reach. The American mission, however, was not harmed, evidently owing to orders issued by the Turkish officials. But, the missionary continues, the barbarity practiced surpassed all description. Men and women were literally hacked to pieces, and a thousand persons were killed on the afternoon of Nov. 30. The missionary also says the Turkish soldiers confessed that the government gave them permission to pillage.

FIVE KILLED, SIX INJURED.

Explosion of a Steamship on the American Line Steamship St. Paul.

Five men were killed and six injured by the explosion of a steamship on the American line steamship St. Paul while the vessel lay at her dock at the foot of Fulton street, North River, New York. At the time of the accident, shortly after 7 o'clock, there were thirty men of the crew in the forenoon and ten in the engine-room. The main steamship, which is three feet in diameter, runs from the engine to the fire room. It was this pipe which exploded. The main stop-valve was blown out. The accident is believed to have been caused by a leak in the pipe. Preparations were being made for the sailing of the vessel at 11 o'clock, but fortunately none of the passengers were aboard the vessel. From above the noise of the escaping steam could be heard the cries of the men who had been at work in the engine-room and injured by the explosion. The nature of the explosion was such that it rendered access to the locality extremely difficult. As quickly as possible the steam was turned off. Almost simultaneously four half dead men scrambled up the iron stairway leading from the engine-room and fell prostrate upon the port side of the vessel. They were hurried into the cabin and restoratives administered to them. Two other men terribly scalded were found in an almost unconscious condition lying near the bottom of the stairway, and were lifted up to the deck. As soon as the steam had cleared away sufficiently to render seeing the surroundings possible, five men were found lying near in various parts of the compartment dead. Their faces and all been scalded to death, and their faces and those parts of the body which were not covered by their clothing looked as if they had been parboiled.

STABBED HIS RIVAL.

Terrible Fight with Stiletto Between Italians Who Loved the Same Girl.

At Pittsburg, Pa., Felice Delong was stabbed to death by Giovanni Destachio in a fight for a girl with whom they were in love. Giovanni, a young Italian, was stabbed to death by Felice Delong, a young Italian, in a fight for a girl with whom they were in love. Giovanni, a young Italian, was stabbed to death by Felice Delong, a young Italian, in a fight for a girl with whom they were in love.

HOUSE BACKS HIM.

President Cleveland's Message Received Prompt Support.

The House passed a bill authorizing the President to appoint a Venezuelan commission and appropriating \$100,000 for expenses. The Senate did not take up the Venezuelan dispute directly, but Senator Chandler introduced a bill to strengthen the military armament. It directs the President to strengthen the military force of the United States by adding 1,000,000 infantry rifles, 1,000 guns of field artillery, and not exceeding \$500,000 for transportation. The sum of \$1,000,000 is made immediately available for the purpose of the proposed armament.

Many Were Injured.

Thirty-seven people were injured in the railroad wreck which occurred Monday night near Milton, Ohio. No one was killed. Two passenger cars in the caboose of the local freight on their way to Canton to attend a lodge meeting. The caboose took fire after being telescoped with the passenger engine and burned up. All the injured in the caboose were removed before the flames reached them.

Jumped 180 Feet.

Fred Hosford, 35 years of age, a wholesale and retail coal dealer, of Burlington, Iowa, committed suicide by jumping from the upper story of the Burlington elevator, a distance of 180 feet. His business interests had overtaken his mind, rendering him insane.

Foul Play Suspected.

Lewis Krekel, an old man, disappeared from his home near Burlington, Iowa, a month ago. Monday his body was found badly mutilated, and with the throat cut, lying in an unused well. The coroner suspects foul play. The deceased carried a large life insurance.

Is Forced to the Wall.

Five creditors of Louis Braverman, the head of a large jewelry house in San Francisco, have filed a petition asking that he be declared an involuntary insolvent.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$3.75; hogs, shipping grade, \$3.00 to \$3.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 56c to 57c; corn, No. 2, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 14c to 15c; rye, No. 2, 34c to 37c; butter, choice creamery, 20c to 27c; eggs, fresh, 21c to 23c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 30c; brown corn, \$2.00 to \$2.50 per ton for poor to choice. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 64c to 66c; corn, No. 1 white, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 62c to 63c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 23c to 24c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 31c to 33c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 66c to 67c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 41c. Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 65c to 66c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 23c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 21c to 22c; rye, 37c to 38c. Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red, 65c to 66c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 19c to 20c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c; clover seed, \$4.15 to \$4.25. Buffalo—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$3.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 73c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 23c to 24c. Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 spring, 56c to 57c; corn, No. 3, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 19c; barley, No. 2, 31c to 33c; rye, No. 1, 35c to 37c; pork, mess, \$7.75 to \$8.25. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 65c to 66c; corn, No. 2, 33c to 34c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c; butter, creamery, 17c to 19c; eggs, Western, 21c to 24c.

JUDGE RUFUS W. PECKHAM, Nominated by President Cleveland to Be an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.



RUFUS W. PECKHAM, of Albany, N. Y., whom President Cleveland nominated to the Supreme Court bench, is a son of the Judge of the Court of Appeals of the same name, who was lost in the wreck of the French steamer Ville de Havre. He was born in Albany, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1828. He is one of the judges of the Court of Appeals. He was admitted to the bar when 21 years old, and became a member of the firm of Peckham & Tremain, which, on Mr. Tremain's death, became Peckham & Rosenthal. Mr. Peckham was elected District Attorney of Albany County in 1869. He was opposing counsel to George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, in the bank tax cases argued before the United States Supreme Court in 1881, and was successful. He was elected justice of the Supreme Court in 1893, to serve a term of fourteen years, and he was elected to the Court of Appeals in 1886. Prior to his elevation to the bench Judge Peckham was an ardent Democrat, and a leading spirit in the councils of the party. He was president of the Democratic County Committee for several years. In the national conventions of 1876 and 1880 he was conspicuous as a leader of the Tilden forces. His term as a judge of the Court of Appeals would have expired in 1900, and the salary is \$10,000. As justice of the United States Supreme Court he will get \$8,000 a year and a life term. The very excellent portrait of the new justice is reproduced from the New York Herald.

YOUNG NOBILITY.

Britons Who Will Come Into Great Titles When of Age.

Coming of age means a good deal more to a young Englishman of wealth than to an American. The latter receives the right to vote, but that is all; his British cousin comes into the inheritance of his estates, including castles with romantic histories, of a long line of ancestors, many of whom have distinguished themselves, and a seat in his in the famous and powerful house of lords. In his honor a fête is usually held or a ball is given; he receives the congratulations of his friends and his tenants; and there is a kind of general holiday in the district when the young earl or duke or lord comes of age.

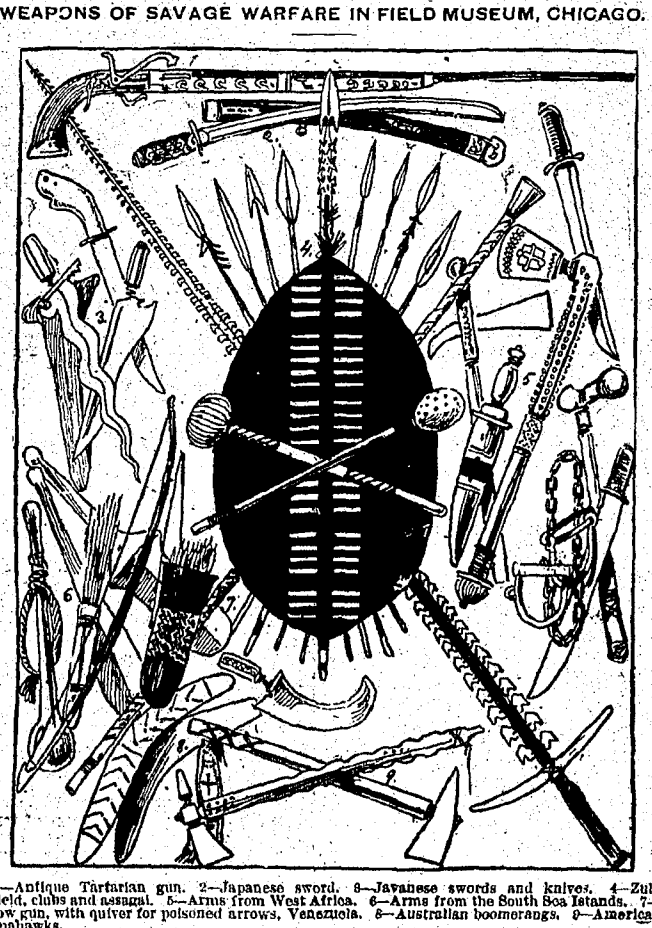
There are a number of minors now in line, growing up to their titles. The youngest of all is the little duke of Leinster, Maurice Fitzgerald, the fifth in line and the premier duke, marquis and earl of Ireland. He was born in March, 1887, and is therefore but 8



THE DUKE OF LEINSTER.

years old. He succeeded his father in 1893. It is a very old house that he has the honor to represent. The Fitzgeralds came to England with William

WEAPONS OF SAVAGE WARFARE IN FIELD MUSEUM, CHICAGO.



1-Antique Tartarian gun. 2-Japanese sword. 3-Japanese swords and knives. 4-Zulu shield, clubs and assegai. 5-Arms from West Africa. 6-Arms from the South Sea Islands. 7-Bow and arrow, with quiver for poisoned arrows, Venezuela. 8-Australian boomerangs. 9-American tomahawks.

ASKS NOW FOR GOLD.

PRESIDENT SENDS ANOTHER MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

Urges Revision of the Finances, and Requests that No Recess Be Taken Until Gold Reserve Is Protected—Immediate Action Is Sought.

Text of the Message.

The following message was sent to Congress by President Cleveland Friday: To the Congress: In my last annual message the evils of our present financial system were plainly pointed out, and the cause and remedy of the depletion of government gold were explained. It was therein stated that after all the efforts that had been made by the executive branch of the government to protect our gold reserve by the issuance of bonds, amounting to more than \$100,000,000, such reserve amounted to but little more than \$79,000,000, and \$10,000,000 had been withdrawn from such reserve during the month next previous to the date of that message, and quite large withdrawals for shipment in the immediate future were predicted. The emergency then feared has reached us, and the withdrawal of gold since the communication referred to and others that appear inevitable threaten such a depletion in our government gold reserve as brings us face to face with the necessity of further action for its protection. This action is urged by the prevalence in certain quarters of sudden and unusual apprehension and timidity in business circles.

We are in the midst of another season of perplexity caused by our dangerous and fatuous financial operations. These may be expected to occur with certainty as long as there is no amendment in our financial system. If in this particular instance our predicament is at all influenced by a recent insistence upon the position we should occupy in our relation to certain questions concerning our foreign policy, this insistence is a signal and an earnest warning that even the patriotic sentiment of our people is not an adequate substitute for a sound financial policy. Of course there can be no doubt in any thoughtful mind as to the complete solvency of our nation, nor can there be any apprehension that the American people will be satisfied with less than an honest payment of our public obligations in the recognized money of the world. We should not overlook the fact, however, that aroused fear is unreasonable, and must be taken in its own hands in all efforts to avert public loss and the sacrifice of our people's interests.

Cure for Recurring Troubles.

The real and sensible cure for our recurring troubles can only be effected by a complete change in our financial scheme. Pending that the executive branch of the government will not relax its efforts nor abandon its determination to use every means within its reach to maintain before the world American credit, nor will there be any hesitation in exhibiting its confidence in the resources of our country and the constant patriotism of our people.

In view, however, of the peculiar situation now confronting us, I have ventured to suggest that the earnest hope that the Congress, in default of the inauguration of a better system of finance, will not take a recess from its labors before it has, by legislative enactment or declaration, done something not only to remind those apprehensive among our people that the resources of the government are ample and unimpaired, but also to afford a sure guarantee of unquestioned safety and soundness, but to reassure the world that with these factors and the patriotism of our citizens the ability and determination of our nation to meet in any circumstances every obligation it incurs do not admit of question.

I ask at the hands of Congress such prompt aid as it alone has the power to give to prevent in a time of fear and apprehension any sacrifice of the people's interests and the public funds or the impairment of our public credit in an effort by executive action to relieve the dangers of the present contingency.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

SENATE IS AS ONE MAN.

Passes the Bill for a Commission Unanimously.

Neither the bluff and bluster of British financiers nor the threats of Wall street operators moved the United States Senate from what it deemed its path of duty Friday. Republicans and Populists joined with Democrats in joining the strength of unanimous support to the President, who, it was conceded, had but performed his loftiest duty in setting forth in forcible words the concrete sentiment of the American people in his recent message on the Venezuelan boundary dispute.

The House bill for a Venezuelan commission passed the Senate by a viva voce vote, and not one voice was raised against it nor a single amendment urged.

It was openly and bravely stated that the Senate floor that concerted action was being taken by the money magnates of England to bring pressure to bear to set aside the threatened investigation proposed by the President through the story that nothing but party politics had prompted the President's action; and it was also proclaimed that Wall street, while the debate was in progress, had been flooding the Senate chamber with telegraphic messages proclaiming the instant panic on record if the Senate insisted upon sending the House bill. But the Senators were not to be intimidated.

"Why," said Mr. Teller in his strong, forceful speech, "every Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade in the United States, except in New York, favors upholding the President's action and the insistence upon the principles of the Monroe doctrine. Suppose stocks do go off, this country need not be disturbed." And Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, took occasion to serve notice on the money powers of London that seemed to be striving to create a panic by disposing of American securities, that the patriotic sentiment of the United States could not be influenced by such a course, and that the people of this country should stand up to the last farthing to be the right. Congress would do its duty, no matter what the financial operators of Wall street might do.

A Fireproof Safe.

An important result attended a test made by order of the Reichsbank—the German Government's banking establishment—with a safe constructed of cement with steel wire placed in between. The question to be decided was whether it is practical to build vaults of this material for safety against fire. A safe was placed upon a pile of logs drenched with kerosene, which, after being set on fire, kept the safe for half an hour exposed to a heat of about 1,800 degrees of Fahrenheit, that is, a heat in which iron will melt. Two hours after the safe was opened and the contents—silk, paper, draft blanks and a maximum thermometer—were found to be absolutely uninjured, and the maximum thermometer showed that within the safe the temperature at no time during the test rose above 55 degrees.

BOSTON'S NEW MAYOR.

Is the Third of His Name and Family to Be Thus Honored.

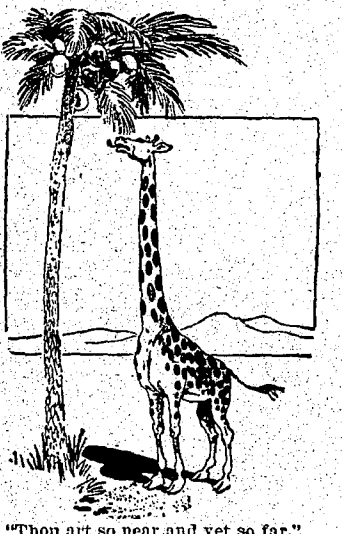
The new mayor is the third of his name and family to be thus honored by the people of Boston. His grandfather, Josiah Quincy, was elected to the mayoral chair in 1823 and filled it with great credit to himself and advantage to the people, and in 1845 his father, Josiah Quincy, was chosen to the office and re-elected for three consecutive terms. The present mayor-elect was born in Quincy in 1859, inheriting little besides good health and an honored name. He graduated from Harvard College in 1880, and immediately began teaching in the Adams Academy of his native town, of which Dr. William Everett was at that time the head. A year later he went to Europe, and spent some time in travel, after which he took a law course at Harvard and was admitted to practice in 1884. His first active participation in politics was as a member of the committee of one hundred, which led the independent movement for Cleveland against Blaine in 1884. In 1885 he was elected to the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature as a Democrat, and served for three years, declining the fourth nomination in order to make an unsuccessful fight for Congress against Elihu A. Morse in a strong Republican district. In 1889 he was again sent to the Legislature and was re-elected in 1890. That year he became secretary of the Democratic State committee, the next year chairman of the executive committee,



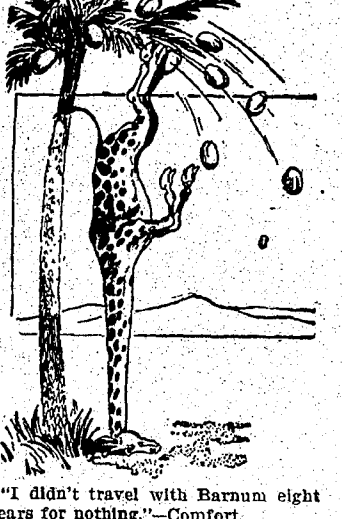
JOSIAH QUINCY.

and in 1892 he served as chairman of the full State committee, conducting a canvass of exceptional strength. In 1892 he was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, and was chosen by his colleagues to represent the State on the national committee. He was subsequently made a member of the executive committee of that body and chairman of the committee on campaign literature. After the inauguration of Cleveland in 1893 Mr. Quincy was tendered the position of Assistant Secretary of State, which he at first declined, but when it was shown to him that his acceptance would gratify the President and serve the party he yielded so far as to enter the office temporarily for the purpose of reorganizing the consular service on the line of ideas entertained in common by President Cleveland and himself. This object having been achieved at the end of six months he resigned and turned his attention to business and professional interests.

How to Get Milk of the Coconut.



"Thou art so near and yet so far."



"I didn't travel with Barnum eight years for nothing."—Comfort.

The Bicycle Manufacture.

Of the 1,000,000 bicycles which are to be manufactured during the coming season, according to trade estimates, about 600,000 will be required to supply people who never before owned "wheels," and wheelmen and wheelwomen whose machines are no longer capable of rendering good service. The remaining 400,000 will be wanted to supply the demand of that class of riders who think that they must always ride a bicycle that is strictly up to date, containing all the latest improvements.

Potatoes and Tomatoes Grafted.

Potato plants have been grafted on potato plants in England, giving a crop of tomatoes above ground and of potatoes below. Potatoes grafted on tomatoes have produced flowers and apples and a few tubers.

Many people enjoy a musical refrain better than its execution.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, LOCAL EDITOR

THURSDAY, DEC. 26, 1895.
LOCAL ITEMS.

New Flgs at Claggett's.

Read Rosenthal's Holiday Greeting.
Merry Christmas, and Happy New Year.

Myron Dyer, of Blaine, was in town Monday.

Go and get bargains in shoes at the store of S. H. & Co.

W. A. Masters caught a fine red fox on his farm, last week.

See R. Meyer's advertisement in another column.

C. Z. Horton, of Frederic, was in town, Monday.

Dolls and Toys, at Fournier's Drug Store.

John Funch, and wife, of South Branch were, in town Monday.

Ladies and Men's Handkerchiefs in endless variety, at Rosenthal's.

Henry Moon, of Center Plains, was in town, Monday.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges go to C. Wright's restaurant.

A. H. Wiener and wife have gone to Ingham County, for the holidays.

Buy your Underwear of Salling, Hanson & Co.

For Harness or quick repairs, go to M. F. Merrill's Harness shop.

Fine line of Silk Mufflers at Rosenthal's.

T. E. Douglass was in West Branch, one day last week.

Buy your wife a Mackintosh for a Christmas present, at Rosenthal's.

For California fruit, of all kinds, go to C. Wright's restaurant.

Chester Lelene and Frank Hutzler, of South Branch, were in town last week.

Full line of Ladies and Gentlemen's Mackintoshes, at Rosenthal's.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Hempstead left for the south part of the State last Wednesday, for an extended visit.

If the Baby wants a High Chair, from \$1.00 up, go to Braden & Forbes.

Elegant line of Neckwear, at Rosenthal's.

W. B. Covert came home from Alma College, Saturday morning, for the holiday vacation.

Lounges and Couches from \$5.50 to \$16.00 at Braden & Forbes.

S. H. & Co. offer your choice of Boys Caps for only 50 cents.

O. Palmer offers a good young work team, medium weight, for sale cheap.

Rockers from 75 cents to \$7.50 at Braden & Forbes.

Messrs Martin and McArthur, of Cheboygan, were among the visiting "Hoo-Hoo's," last Friday.

Center Tables at all prices, from \$1.00 up, at Braden & Forbes.

H. Feldhauser, of Blaine, was summoned to Bay City, last week, as a witness in the Frazier divorce suit.

John, I saw a nice Rocker at Braden & Forbes to day, and it was only \$1.50.

Fred. F. Hoessli, treasurer of Blaine township, was in town Friday, after some taxes.

Get my prices on cook and heating stoves, before buying elsewhere. A. Kraus.

Thomas Woodfield is down from St. Ignace, for a little time, assisting in the office of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Buy useful Holiday presents. A nice dress for your wife, at Rosenthal's.

Elmer Knight, of Hetherton, is spending this week visiting with old friends in Grayling.

Go to Claggett's for pure Lard, Cottole and all kinds of Smoked Meats.

Miss Wanless, music teacher, went to Bay City, last Saturday, to pass Christmas with her parents.

Export Flour was awarded the first prize and a gold medal, at the Atlanta Exposition. Claggett sells it.

Mrs. Thos. Woodfield, of St. Ignace, attended the wedding of her niece, Miss Edith Woodfield, Monday evening.

Charles Osterman started for New York City, Monday, for a visit with his brother.

For the best Sewing Machine in the World, go to Braden & Forbes. Cash price \$35.00.

S. H. Johnson, of Pere Cheney, was in town Monday. He has applied for readmission to the Soldiers' Home.

Claggett can show you the best line of Canned Goods in the city; all new, this season.

Stock is held very low in Otsego County. Hiram Coran, of that county, stole a colt, was arrested, plead guilty, and was fined \$1.80.

Miss Bradshaw, teacher in the Grayling schools, left for her home at Uley, Tuesday morning.

For guns, rifles and all kinds of ammunition and sporting goods, go to Albert Kraus.

D. Trotter went to Bay City, Monday, to look after the interests of S. H. & Co., in that city.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

Miss Ida Bailey, a former teacher of our school, is the guest of Mrs. O. Palmer, for the holidays.

Great Bargains in Ladies Shoes, at S. H. & Co.

Try a mixture of Claggett's Mandaling Java and Mocha Coffee. He mixes them and you drink them. It will do you good.

The Roscommon News quotes the old adage that a "Winter fog will freeze a dog," thusly, A Winter Hog will freeze a dog.

Go to the restaurant of C. Wright where you will find a nice selection of Fresh Candies, Oranges, Bananas, Malaga Grapes, Bulk Oysters, etc.

J. K. Wright has been retained to defend the Nestor township, Roscommon county forgers of township orders.

Claggett can save you money on Dry Goods; just try him, and see the bargains he has to offer.

J. J. Coventry, of Maple Forest, has become a regular "Morgan Killer," or in other words has joined the Masons.

Claggett has 24 pair of Ladies \$2.00 Shoes that he will sell for \$1.60. Secure a pair, before they are all gone.

Misses Stark and Clark closed their department of school, Thursday noon, and started for home on the P. M. Express.

What makes a more suitable Holiday present than one of those Saddle Seat polished finished Rockers at Braden & Forbes.

Messrs Kneeland and Bauman, of Lewiston, were down for initiation into the mystery of the "Black Cat," last Friday.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, bread and Confectionery, go to C. Wright's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

The singing of the Misses Staley and Hanson, at the entertainment, Monday evening, was well worth the price of admission.

Creamery Butter, and Cream Cheese, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

The W. R. C. realized about \$16.00 from their Handkerchief and Apron sale, and have forty-one handkerchiefs on hand.

MARRIED—On Sunday, the 22d, by Justice Woodburn, Miss Phoebe Bellmore and Mr. Michael Paquette, both of Leaver Creek.

They just suit me, is the verdict of all who drink Claggett's Teas. Best 25, 35 and 50 cent Teas in the city.

Closing out sale of Ladies and Misses Shoes at S. H. & Co's. Don't miss it.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Isidor Ochs, a former resident of Ball township, who moved to Virginia in September, is back again, and will locate in Roscommon.

A handsome, well upholstered combination Wardrobe and Couch, at the Furniture Store of Braden & Forbes, only \$16.00.

If you desire a luxurious growth of healthy hair of a natural color, nature crowning ornament of both sexes, use only Hall's Vegetable Stimulation Hair Renewer.

Mrs. N. Hartwick picked a fair bouquet of Phlox in her garden, last Sunday. It had been protected by the snow, and the late warm rains brought it into bloom.

The officers of Grayling Lodge No. 356, F. & A. M., will be publicly installed at the M. E. Church, next Friday evening. Rev. H. L. Cope will deliver the address. A general invitation is given to all to attend.

Charley, do you know what I would like for a Christmas present? No, Well, I will tell you, get me one of those Carpet Sweepers, at Braden & Forbes.

The reception given Mrs. H. L. Cope at the M. E. Church, last Saturday evening, was a very pleasant affair. The exercises consisted of music by the young people, and recitations by H. L. Cope.

S. H. & Co. offer \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$6.00 Ladies Shoes for \$2.00. This reduction is made on account of closing out the stock.

Rev. H. L. Cope, Jr., filled the pulpit of the M. E. Church in a very acceptable manner, last Sunday evening. He is the son of his father, or in other words a chip from the same block; but a good eloquentist will be spoiled when he becomes a full fledged preacher.

We clip the following items from the Pere Cheney correspondence of the Roscommon News:

C. W. West has purchased a feed mill, and invites all to bring their grists.

W. R. Love is around with his books looking after taxes.

Casper Streitmatter listens to the prattle of another bouncing boy.

Wm. Wilson is in poor health from tropical troubles.

H. T. Shafer has taken two loads of feed to the mill at Big Creek, this season.

J. H. Burton and Chas. Richardson have formed a partnership to saw wood.

Use Pratt's Poultry Food for your chickens. For sale by Salling, Hanson & Co.

Rev. Mosser left on Tuesday morning, for New York, to spend the holidays.

Regular meeting of Marvin Relief Corps, next Saturday afternoon, (the 28th,) at the usual hour.

Miss Una Howell, of Caro, and Miss Margie McDougall, of Sarnia, teachers, left for home last Saturday morning to spend their vacation with relatives and other friends.

The entertainment at the M. E. church, was just as it should be, as the recitations and singing were excellent and those who failed to attend, missed a rare treat.

Regular encampment of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 28th, at the usual hour.

Burt, you don't know what a beautiful Couch I saw at Braden & Forbes' Furniture Store to day. It is full spring edge, upholstered in Velvet, and tufted, for only \$12.00. You know Christmas is one week from Wednesday.

Chris Hanson has remodeled his building, up stairs, and now has a fine hall, seated with 250 chairs, and will be suitable for concerts and assemblages not requiring a large stage. It has a nice entrance and stairway leading to it and is superior to any other in Grayling.

MARRIED—At the residence of the bride's parents in this village, Monday evening, the 23rd, Miss Edith Woodfield and Mr. Archie McKay; Rev. A. H. Mosser, officiating.

The popularity of the contracting parties was evidenced by the large assemblage of friends and the many rare gifts. They took the night train South, for a brief tour, and on their return will soon be "At Home," in their new home.

Statement of Taxes collected by County Treasurer Woodburn, from the Retail Liquor Dealers of Crawford county, for the year ending May 1, 1896:

Eugene McKay, Grayling, May 1st, 1895, \$500.00.

John Olson, Grayling, May 1, 1895, \$500.00.

John Rasmussen; Grayling, May 1, 1895, \$500.00.

Chris Larson, Grayling, May 1, '95, \$500.00.

Chris Hanson, Grayling, May 1, '95, \$500.00.

Barney Callahan, Frederic, one year, paid \$500.00 on April 29th, 1895.

Nels P. Olson, Grayling, one year, paid \$500.00, on April 30th, 1895.

Wm. Fisher, Grayling, one year, paid \$500.00, on April 30th, 1895.

Joseph E. Burton, Grayling, one year, paid \$500.00, on May 1st, 1895.

Henry J. Youngs, Grayling, one year, paid \$500.00, on May 2d, 1895.

L. Talman, Frederic, one year, paid \$500.00, on May 2d, 1895.

John Rasmussen, Grayling, eleven months, paid \$453.74, on June 1st, 1895.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling for the week ending Dec. 21, '95.

Jaddison, Miss L. Havens, Herm. (2) Carl M. John, J. Ivanson, Nels, Kingle, S. A.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advertised."

W. O. BRADEN, P. M.

The Republican Governor-elect of Kentucky was one of the 306 stalwart Republicans who voted for a third term in the Presidency for U. S. Grant in the Chicago Convention of 1880.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair, 'DR'.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER MOST PERFECT MADE.

Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Wood for Sale.

I have a large quantity of Hardwood for sale, at \$1.25 per cord, delivered. PHILLIP MOSHER.

Dec. 12, t

Notice to Taxpayers.

Notice is hereby given to the Taxpayers of Grayling Township, that I will be in my office, in the Exchange Bank, every Friday Evening, for the purpose of receiving taxes.

JOHN STALEY, Township Treasurer.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist, WEST BRANCH, MICH.

Will make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining three days. Office with Dr. Tee-ter.

Hoo-Hoo Consecration.

Last Friday as previously arranged, the Detroit Hoo-Hoo organization took possession of a special F. & P. M. car, provided for their trip with all necessary comforts for travel. They were joined by brethren at Saginaw and Bay City, where their car was attached to the regular Mackinaw Express, arriving at Grayling at 4.15, where they were greeted by the deafening whistles of all the mills in unison, and a cordial greeting at the depot by our local lumbermen. Lunch was at once served by Mr. Dettman, at the R. E. Eating House, and was such, as would have done honor to Delmonico, or any other man. The early evening was spent in looking over the business portion of the village and visiting, until 8 o'clock, when they repaired to the Grayling House to partake of a banquet, tendered by Messrs Salling, Hanson & Co., and which was by far the finest ever spread here. Elegant Menu cards were provided, and the menu included oysters, game, meats and fruits in endless form, accompanied by a long list of delicacies, not forgetting Moon's extra dry, etc. The visitors all pronounced it an unqualified success, and decided that the Grayling House was under the right management, and that "Tony" was always on hand. After satisfying hunger, and while discussing the wines and cigars Mr. R. Hanson called the assembly to order, and made a happy speech, referring to the administration of our state and its wonderful prosperity, and its productiveness of all the great natural staples, placing us in the front rank in the business world. He referred to existing complications in the south and east, and lauded the patriotic message of President Cleveland, upholding the Monroe doctrine, which received unstinted applause. A brief word of welcome was spoken by O. Palmer, and responded to by Vicegerent Snark, J. J. Martin, of Detroit.

Brief speeches followed by Messrs Hutton, Bulter, Miles, and Smith of Detroit; Hayward, of Columbus, O.; McGinnis, of Penn.; White of Saginaw; Hammond, of Bay City; and Jackson, of Jackson; Messrs J. K. Wright, G. L. Alexander, Rev. H. L. Cope, J. Patterson and J. Staley, of Grayling; and the Hoo-Hoo line was formed under their banner and, keeping step to their music, marched to the Court House, where the curtain dropped upon our vision, but we are informed that the eyes of nineteen "Pur Blind Kittens" were opened so they can see the "Black Cat," which is the emblem of the order. Saturday forenoon was spent in visiting the mills and yards of Salling, Hanson & Co., and after dinner their car was attached to the south bound express, bearing them off with a parting salute of the screaming whistles, and the wish of many that they would call again.

The following is a list of "The Kittens" whose eyes were opened to the Hoo-Hoo mysteries:

Thos. Woodfield, of St. Ignace; D. M. Kneeland and Henry Bauman, of Lewiston; Chas. Wright and Frank Cutting, of Waters; J. E. Butler and H. Smith, of Detroit; Mr. White, of Saginaw; and R. Hanson, N. Michelson, D. Trotter, Jas. Mulhall, Marius Hanson, T. W. Hanson; F. L. Michelson, C. H. Butler, L. T. Wright, G. L. Alexander, Nels Salling, of Grayling.

A. Swede, named John Olesen, attempted suicide last Saturday, in the swamp east of the village, where he remained till Monday morning, when he made his way to Peters' camp on the Walnawright place, and was found by the men, sitting on some sleighs, presenting a horrible spectacle. His throat was cut squarely across in front, severing the windpipe and showed a gash about three inches in length, which gaped wide open, and with the clotted blood on his person, and his ghastly look, from its loss, was enough to frighten any one. A surgeon and officers were called, and after dressing the wound and the taking of his statement by Justice McElroy he was removed to the jail. He said through an interpreter, that Friday night, in the village, he learned that he was charged with crime, and that the officers were after him, and that he made the attempt on his life to avoid the penalty of the law, although he was innocent of crime. His recovery is doubtful.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist, WEST BRANCH, MICH.

HOLIDAY GOODS!!

We want to greet you all at our Store, with Prices that will do you good and want you all to attend our SPECIAL HOLIDAY SALE.

NOTE A FEW OF OUR MANY BARGAINS:

Corset Steels	70¢	White Flannel, per yard	50¢	Fancy Turkish Towels	100¢
Dress Stays, per doz.	50¢	Dark Outing do do	50¢	Ladies white hemstitched Silk Handkerchief	25¢
Needles, 2 papers	50¢	Chenille Curtains, per pair	\$2 63	Children's Fancy Hdr's, 2 for	50¢
Good Crash, per yard	40¢	Chenille Table Covers	100¢	Ladies Fancy Handkerchiefs	50¢
Black Saxony	150¢	Ladies Wool Hose, per pair	50¢	Infants Wool Hoods	25¢
Table Oil Cloth, per Yard	25¢	Child's Wool Hose, per pair	50¢	Infants Wool Jackets	35¢
Ice Wool Squares	50¢	Crochet Silk, black, large spools	100¢	Men's White Hdr's, 4 for	25¢
Kid Hair Crumpers, per pack	50¢	Children's Wool Mitts	100¢	Misses Kid Mitts	40¢
Curling Irons	100¢	Heavy Double Mitts	100¢	Men's Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs	42¢
Rubber Hair Pins, per doz	35¢	Unbleached Cotton, per yard	100¢	Boys Ties	50¢
All wool Dress Fannels, 50 in.	35¢	White Bed Spreads	100¢	Men's Wool Socks, heavy	25¢
Wool Skirt Patterns	21¢	Lace Curtains, worth 85¢, for	60¢	Men's Wool Sweaters	80¢
Flannelet Skirt Patterns	60¢	Castle Soap, 3 cakes for	50¢	Ladies Heavy Underwear	40¢
Double Blankets	50¢	Crochet Cotton, all colors	100¢	Colored Saxony Yarn,	70¢
Fine and heavy Combs	50¢	Fancy Side Combs	200¢	Ice Wool, per Box	150¢
Apron Gingham, per yard	200¢	Ice Wool, per Box	150¢		
Heavy Wool Flannel, per yard	200¢				

We have other bargains too numerous to mention. Be sure and see our elegant line of FOOTWEAR.

DON'T FORGET TO GET TICKETS ON THE FURNITURE. Yours for Low Prices.

JOE ROSENTHAL. Grayling, Mich. One Price Clothing, Dry Goods & Shoe House.



THE 1896 VICTOR.

Is the finest sample of bicycle construction ever offered to the public. Get the best while you are buying and save continuous expense for repairs. No paid racing teams needed to boom Victor Bicycles. The Victor Hollow Crank Axle reduces friction to a minimum.

OVERMAN WHEEL CO.,
MAKERS OF VICTOR BICYCLES AND ATHLETIC GOODS.
Boston, New York, Detroit, Denver, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Ore.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

The largest and finest line of Holiday Goods, suitable for Xmas and New Year's presents, consisting of TOILET CASES and TRAYS, TRAVELLING CASES, MANICURE SETS, CUFF and COLLAR BOXES, SHAVING SETS, GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, NECK TIE BOXES, JEWEL BOXES, Photo and Autograph ALBUMS, Celluloid Novelties, GLASS MEDALLIONS, Booklets, Pictures, Books, Toys, Dolls, &c., &c., at

FOURNIERS Drug Store

F. & P. M. R. R. MICHIGAN CENTRAL (NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

IN EFFECT NOV. 24, 1895.

Bay City Arrive—5:05, 7:22, 8:05, 9:45, 11:20 a. m.; 12:25, 2:00, 3:45, 5:07, 7:30, 9:00, 10:15 p. m.

Bay City—Depart—8:00, 7:00, 8:40, 10:15, 11:20 a. m.; 12:45, 2:30, 4:30, 6:40, 8:15, 9:00 p. m.

To Port Huron—6:30 a. m.; 5:30, 8:30 p. m. Arrive from Port Huron—12:25 p. m.; 8:30 p. m.

To Grand Rapids—6:30 a. m.; 5:30 p. m. From Grand Rapids—12:25 p. m.; 8:30 p. m.

To Detroit—7:00, 11:20 a. m.; 7:30, 9:00 p. m. From Detroit—7:22 a. m.; 12:25, 5:07, 10:15 p. m.

To Toledo—11:20 a. m.; 12:25, 10:00 p. m. From Toledo—7:22 a. m.; 5:07, 10:15 p. m.

Chicago Express departs—7:00, 11:30 a. m.; 12:00 p. m.

Chicago Express arrives—7:22 a. m.; 10:15 p. m.

From Milwaukee and Chicago—8:30 p. m. Pullman sleeper between Bay City and Chicago.

Sleeping cars to and from Detroit. Trains arrive at and depart from Port St. Union depot, Detroit.

Parlor cars on day trains. Meals of the company run daily, weather permitting.

*Daily. EDGAR BRITTON, Ticket Agent.

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

4:25 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sunday; arrives at Mackinaw, 7:40 P. M.

8:02 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 6:31 A. M.

1:35 P. M. W. M. Freight, arrives Mackinaw 8:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

1:50 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 5:15 P. M. Detroit 9:45 P. M.

1:38 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 5:00 A. M., Detroit, 11:15 A. M.

2:35 P. M. Grayling Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:00 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

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An up-to-date REPUBLICAN NATIONAL NEWSPAPER, contains 84 columns of excellent reading matter, with the following special features:—MARKET REPORT, the most complete published; LETTERS on economic subjects, by George Gunton, President of the School of Social Economics; SERMON by a leading New York minister; STORY PAGE; WOMAN'S PAGE; YOUTH'S PAGE, to which Dan Beard contributes; G. A. R. NEWS; Funny Pictures; and News from Washington and abroad. During the Fall Campaign the paper will pay particular attention to NATIONAL POLITICAL NEWS.

By a Special Agreement we are able to send this paper and The CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE, for one year, only \$1.50.

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PATENTS

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CAREER OF JOHNSON.

FROM TAILOR'S BENCH TO PRESIDENT'S CHAIR.

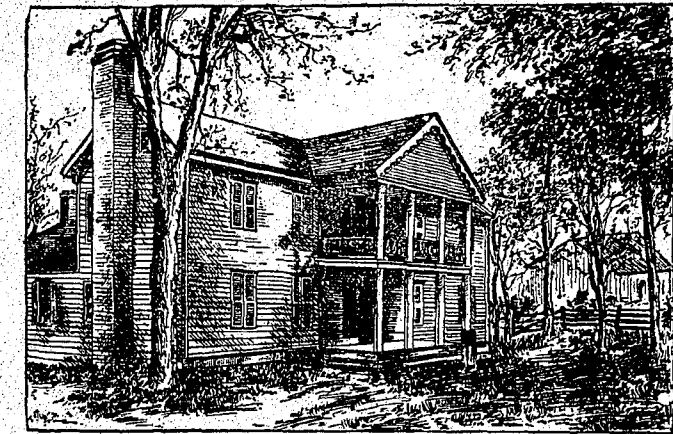
Not a Man Who Was Personally Popular—Gained Public Favor by His Championship of the Homestead Law—Taught to Write by His Wife.

Rose from Obscurity. Whatever pertains to the life and character of men who have come up from the humble walks to places of honor and distinction among their fellows possesses a charm bordering on the romantic. In a country like ours, where every man is a sovereign, where the position he may attain is not circumscribed by the accident of birth, and where the royal road to fame is open to all, the contestants for honor, wealth and fame are seldom equally equipped in the beginning of life for the



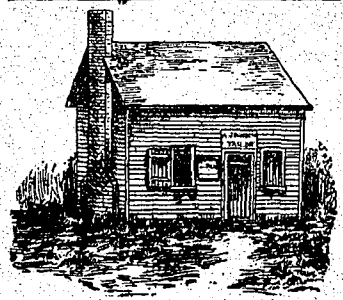
ANDREW JOHNSON.

great struggle. When it transpires that one who has nothing to depend upon for success but native brawn and brain, steps upon the arena and like "a plumed knight," challenges the descendants of a long line of distinguished ancestry who have been carefully trained and educated, and whose paternalistic estates culminate from their problem of life the serious question of bread-winning, and when the challenger reaches the goal of ambition in advance of those who seemed to have the advantage of fortuitous birth and surroundings, he at once becomes a hero. An-



HOUSE IN WHICH PRESIDENT JOHNSON DIED.

drew Johnson's career from the tailor's bench to the Presidential chair is a notable case in point. His history affords an interesting study to those who would imitate him in his assiduous attention to his duties in the humble sphere of life, and in the sublime struggle in which he surmounted the obstacles that poverty had placed in his path, and reached at last a position which was all regarded as the zenith of human greatness—the office of President of the United States. Andrew Johnson was born in Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 29, 1808. His parents were very poor, and when he was but four years of age his father died of dysentery, received in saving another from drowning. At the age of ten, Andrew was



JOHNSON'S TAILOR SHOP.

apprenticed to a tailor. A natural craving to learn was fostered by hearing a gentleman read from the "American Speaker." The boy was taught the alphabet by fellow workmen, borrowed a book and learned to read. At Greenville, Tenn., while working as a journeyman he married Eliza McCordle, a woman of refinement, who taught him to write, and read to him while he was at work during the day. It was not until he had been in Congress that he could write with ease.

The writer has often seen "The Great Commoner," and heard him from the rostrum in joint debate with distinguished Whig orators before the hearing a gentleman read from the "American Speaker." The boy was taught the alphabet by fellow workmen, borrowed a book and learned to read. At Greenville, Tenn., while working as a journeyman he married Eliza McCordle, a woman of refinement, who taught him to write, and read to him while he was at work during the day. It was not until he had been in Congress that he could write with ease.

most enduring kind of popularity. He saw in the homestead law that was being agitated a hobby that would carry him into public favor, and he made the most of it. It was a most fascinating word-picture that he drew before his assembled countrymen when he told them he was in favor of the distribution of the public domain into homes that should be free to every American citizen. Then he told them of a time when the humblest and poorest would have a home in the rich and fertile prairies of the West, where he could live surrounded by every comfort and convenience of his life, his pockets filled with glittering gold shining through the silken meshes of his well-filled purse. Thus the name of Andrew Johnson became associated with the brightest dreams of the humble poor.

When the wave of public opinion had placed him in the Senate of the United States, and when his Southern colleagues were breathing defiance to the Government in its capital, he stood firm and loyal, and this gave him the nomination for Vice President on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln. It will be remembered that extracts from his speeches furnished a large part of the political literature of the campaign of 1864. But history will carefully preserve the story of his struggle with poverty; how his wife taught him the rudiments of education after his marriage; how he lived in an humble way, earning his daily bread by working at the tailor's bench; how he became alderman of his adopted village, Greenville, Tenn.; and later on was elected State Senator, Governor and United States Senator; then appointed military governor of Tennessee by President Lincoln; and afterward elected Vice President, succeeding to the Presidency on the death of Lincoln, April 15, 1864. After his term of office had expired as President Mr. Johnson again entered the political field, and was defeated for Congress at-large by Horace Maynard in 1872. In 1875 he was elected United States Senator, and died suddenly while on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Stover, in Custer County, Tennessee, July 31, 1875.

Mr. Johnson's family consisted of three sons and two daughters, all of whom are now dead except Mrs. Judge Patterson, who now owns and occupies the old Johnson house at Greenville, Tenn. The house is a very plain brick residence. The old tailor shop is there also, with the table, chairs and order book in which the future President took orders for garments and recorded the "measure" of his customers. The



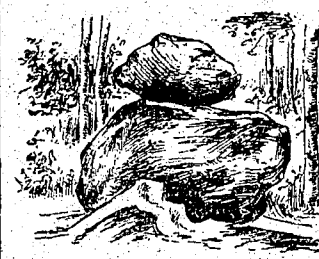
old sign board bearing these words, "A. Johnson, Tailor," has recently been taken from over the door and placed inside the shop for better security. His grave, marked by a plain marble shaft, is on an eminence a short distance west of Greenville, and can be seen from the car windows as you pass on the Southern Railroad.—S. W. Scott.

A ROCKING ROCK.

It Weighs About Fifteen Tons and Moves Upon Slight Fresno.

When the glacial period was at its height, man knows not how long ago, and a glacier thousands of feet thick was over the St. Lawrence valley, enormous streams of ice flowed off from this fountain head in the Laurentian hills, pushing out as far south as Long Island, and once covered all New England with its mantle. It bore along, enveloped in its ice folds, rocks, sands and all sorts of eroded material, and when another change of climate came, and the glacier dissolved, it dropped its burden, and some of it in strange and picturesque positions.

One of the most remarkable monuments of the glacier is in the town of Farmington, N. H. It is a wonderful, poised rock. To the few residents of the town who have visited its somewhat remote situation it is known as the "Tilting Rock." It is somewhat oval in shape, weighing perhaps fifteen tons. The most singular thing about it is that it rests upon another rock, a great angular block of granite, as large as a small house. The upper rock is so perfectly balanced upon the other that one may rock it to and fro as easily as a mother's foot a cradle. So great does its momentum become by the simple pressure of the hand and weight of the body, that it seems as if it must lose its balance and go crashing into the



THE TILTING ROCK.

surrounding woods. So finely adjusted is its poise that a person may stand on its summit, and by repeated swayings of the body set the boulder to rocking in a manner that seems really dangerous.

"You seem sad, my red-skinned brother," said the missionary. "Red-skinned brother's heart heap bad," said the noble son of the prairie. "White man shoot better, fight better, and now Injun hear college yell, he know Injun can't war-whoop for our supplies."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"I have always given our first mother, Eve, credit for one thing," said Mr. Cawwater. "She didn't hypnotize her name; when she married Adam."—Chicago Tribune.

THOMAS BRACKETT REED.

Selected Speaker of the Fifty-fourth Congress and Candidate for the Republican Presidential Nomination.



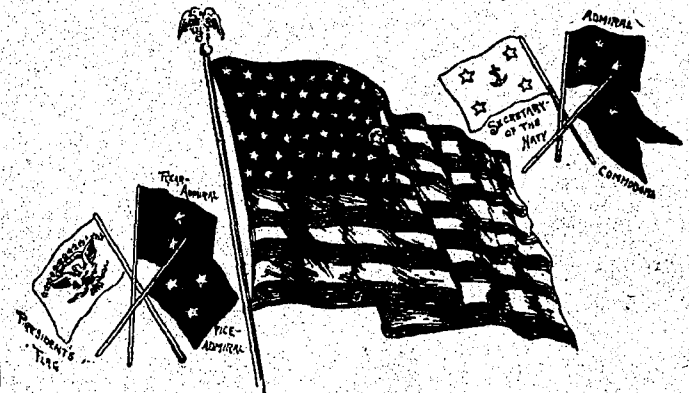
UTAH'S STAR'LL BE THERE.

The Olden State Will Find a Symbol on Old Glory Next Fourth of July.

Another star added to the flag of the nation! With alacrity the maiden State steps into line and answers to the call of number 45. The change in the national flag made necessary by the addition of Utah will not be accomplished until July 4 next year. After that date every Government flag will have forty-five stars on its blue field. Already it has been determined just where in the field the new star is to be placed. There are six parallel rows of stars in the regulation flag, and Utah will take her position at the right-hand end of the fourth row.

As has been said, Utah will occupy the space at the right-hand end of the fourth line from the top. Room is not needed for many more, inasmuch as the only territories remaining available for future States are New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona. In this account, however, no thought is taken of the great reservation known as Indian territory, from which the slice named Oklahoma was cut out, nor of Uncle Sam's vast Arctic province of Alaska. Without a doubt there will be a further change in the arrangement of stars some day.

A new star is always added to the flag on the 4th day of July following the date of the State's admission. The act of Congress admitting Utah provides that the President shall issue a proclamation on the subject. It is by no means necessary, however, that the chief executive shall proclaim the birth of a new State in order that the latter may be recognized as such in law. Congress has the power to admit a State



OLD GLORY AS IT WILL LOOK AFTER NEXT FOURTH OF JULY. (Showing the exact position the star of Utah will occupy.)

without reference to the President at all. Wyoming and Idaho were admitted without proclamation from the White House. On the other hand, President Harrison issued proclamations with regard to the admission of the two Dakotas, Montana and Washington in November, 1889.

It is rather an odd fact, by the way, that Oklahoma has not yet earned recognition in school books generally as a territory of the United States. Anybody is at liberty to make United States flags. Thus it comes about that all sorts of patterns of the national ensign are on the market and in use. But if any one desires to have the colors as they ought to be reference must be made to the standard adopted by the army and navy. This standard, altered from time to time by the addition of fresh stars, is preserved and will continue to be kept by the Secretaries of War and the Navy. In the War Department at Washington, close by Secretary Lamont's office, is displayed in a glass case the regulation flag of this country. To exhibit it better it is illuminated by a brilliant electric light. This is the original; all others must be imitations or else they are not correct.

In the military and naval service of the United States many patterns of minor flags are employed. For example, in the army there are very pretty "standards," so-called, and "guidons" for artillery and cavalry. The navy has ever so many sorts of flags, some of them being especially designated for the use of blue jackets on shore, when they are serving as troops for the time being. Just at present a complete change is being made in the flags of the army. New designs for them are being executed and some of these have not been finished yet. The patterns are being prepared by draughtsmen in the War Department, under the supervision of Secretary Lamont. One novelty is that in future each cavalry regiment will have one national flag. Hitherto that arm of the service, strangely enough, has not possessed an edition of the Stars and Stripes.

The War Department has already ad-

vertised for bids to furnish an entire outfit of flags on the new patterns for the army. They will cost quite a big sum of money. For instance, a regimental flag of silk cannot be bought for less than \$180. This is much more expensive than the regulation Stars and Stripes, for the national ensign in silk costs at about \$50 for the large size required. The flags used in the army are of silk and of bunting; the former are employed in parades and in battle—there is nothing too good for real fighting—while the bunting flags are for drills.

A Blooded-Red Lake.

Lake Morat, in Switzerland, has a queer habit of turning red about two or three times every ten years. It is a pretty lake, like most of the sheets of water in that picturesque country, and its peculiar freak is attributed to a disposition to celebrate the slaughter of Burgundians under Charles the Bold on June 21, 1476. But the French say that it blunders for the conduct of the Swiss, who in that battle gave the Burgundians no quarter. This year it was redder than ever, and had a sinister appearance when the setting sun illuminated its waves.

This phenomenon, of course, has its legend. The old fishermen of the lake, who catch enormous fish called silures that weigh between twenty-five and forty kilograms, say when they see the waters of the lake reddening that it is the blood of the Burgundians. As a matter of fact, some of the bodies of the Burgundians killed in the battle were tossed into the lake, while others were tossed into a grave filled with quicklime. This historical recollection



JOHN WILEY CHURCH.

He is not very stout, but then that may be accounted for by the fact

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KEPT ALIVE BY OXYGEN.

Millionaire Reichling Paid \$2,100 for His Last Week on Earth.

Three hundred dollars a day for breath was what Francis Reichling, the millionaire mine owner, paid for the last seven days he lived.

It was by the administration of oxygen gas that Mr. Reichling was given a brief lease of life, and while this treatment is not absolutely new in theory, no effort to test it in practice to such an extent has heretofore been made.

Through the kindness of Mr. Reichling's beautiful home at Piedmont runs a little mountain stream. While at work in its vicinity the millionaire contracted malaria. Congestion of the brain and pneumonia followed, and in the wake came valvular disease of the heart. Half of the sick man's lungs became closed, and it was apparent that death must soon follow from the lack of breath.

The dying man begged his physician to at least keep him alive until his son, traveling in Mexico, could reach him. There was but one hope—that of giving the patient a supply of artificial air by means of oxygen. This plan was at once adopted. The doctor procured a tank containing 100 gallons of oxygen. Attached to this was a rubber tube with a mouthpiece. There were two stopcocks—one at the mouth of the tube, the other at the point where the tube joined the tank.

Whenever it became evident that Mr. Reichling was suffering from a want of breath he was required to inhale gas from the tank. The oxygen produced the same effect upon the blood and body as that resulting from ordinary breathing, and immediate relief followed the inhalation. The entire contents of the tank was consumed by the patient the first night—Saturday. On Sunday he absorbed 500 gallons, and the effect was visible on Monday in the manifest improvement of his condition. On that day the patient inhaled 800 gallons of oxygen.

It was evident that the treatment was greatly reducing the pneumonia and relieving the heart trouble. On Tuesday the amount of oxygen absorbed was reduced to 600 gallons. On Wednesday 400 gallons were inhaled, and on Thursday only 300 gallons were administered. The following day the allowance was 200 gallons. On Friday night, however, there came a great change for the worse. Paralysis, followed by apoplexy, was added to the other ills from which the patient suffered. Three hundred gallons of oxygen was inhaled on Saturday, but proved of no avail. The pneumonia and valvular heart trouble had been conquered by the administration of the oxygen, but Mr. Reichling's enfeebled system was unable to withstand the complications, and death brought freedom from pain on Saturday night.

The wish of the patient's heart had been gratified, however, as the son for whose presence he longed arrived the Tuesday before his death. Mr. Reichling was conscious and recognized the young man, although unable to speak to him.

While tank oxygen is frequently used to restore vitality, medical records show that it is expensive to keep death at a distance by a fee of \$300 a day.—San Francisco Examiner.

THE HEALDSBURG GIANT.

Young Church Is Over Seven Feet in Height and Still Growing.

California lays claim to a number of unusually tall people within her borders. The subject of this picture is only 17 years of age, but is over seven feet in height, and still growing. At the rate he is now shooting up into the air it looks as if the ancient giant will look like a mere boy in comparison.

His name is John Wiley Church and his exact height is just seven feet and a quarter of an inch. Though John has already gained fame as a giant in Half Moon Bay, his native town, and more recently in Healdsburg, his present residence, none of the other members of his family have ever attracted any attention to their stature, for the reason that none of them are bigger than ordinary individuals. His brother is not above the average height; no John cannot comprehend why he is so tall. In fact, he is half ashamed of the honor, and has allowed himself to become round shouldered in an effort to appear as small as the rest of the family. It is not until his dignity asserts itself and he straightens out that one realized how diminutive they are beside him. The man standing under his arm was proud of his six feet of stature until he met John. He is not very stout, but then that may be accounted for by the fact



JOHN WILEY CHURCH.

that he works hard every day, peddling fruit around the interior towns. His wonderful height never fails to attract attention and John has never had to complain of his sales.

Without a Rod.

There is no rod-carrying in Japan. The natives have a method of transporting mortar which makes it seem more like play than work—to an on-looker. Three men were repairing the roof of a one-story building the other day by resetting the heavy black tiles in mortar. The mortar was mixed in a pile in the street. One man made this up into balls of about six pounds weight, which he tossed up to a man who stood on a ladder midway between the roof and the ground. The man

seized the ball, and tossed it up to the man who stood on the roof. This was playing ball to good purpose.

Snuffcation Above Seven Miles.

It is impossible for a human being to breathe at a height greater than seven miles above the earth.

This is the season of the year when every bed room becomes a sort of a cold storage room.

THE COCOANUT PALM.

Its Manner of Growth and Its Reluctant Energy.

Those who have never seen a long, straggling grove of coconut trees, by the seashore, with their feet buried in the gleaming sands and their heads held aloft in the azure of a tropical sky, can form but little idea of the picturesqueness of these interesting palms.

Though facetiously described by Mark Twain as "gigantic feather-dusters, struck by lightning," they are, nevertheless, princes of the vegetable world and sometimes attain the height of 120 feet, with stems two feet in diameter. Many of the tallest specimens, however, are blown by the wind to such abrupt angles that their altitude



COCOANUT GROVE BY THE SEA.

is materially diminished. The trunks being formed by the annual falling of the leaves, it is possible to tell the age of the tree by counting the circular scars on the bark. Though also flourishing in the interior localities on coral islands, they are especially vigorous when within reach of the salt spray of the ocean; and the nuts, falling upon the restless waves, are carried to distant shores to vegetate.

The arch enemy of these palms on the shores of most of the coconut islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans is what is known as the "robber crab," a singular crustacean which sometimes reaches the length of nearly four feet, though the average measurement is twenty-three inches from the point of the front claw to the end of the abdomen. The grip of their powerful pinchers is said to be sufficient to break the arm of a strong man; and it has been asserted that these fierce creatures occasionally carry off and devour very young, helpless children, though one finds it difficult to credit the statement.

There are practically no bounds to



THE COCOANUT CRAB.

their depredations, as they are carried on mainly in the nighttime and with greatest regularity, while their number are often so great as to discourage any attempts at extermination. If surprised while sleeping, however, in the daytime, in holes or hollow stumps, they are captured without danger, for the formidable claws are deftly seized in a bunch.

Scaling the long, slim tree trunks till they reach the branches, they sever the largest and choicest nuts from their stems by tearing away the strong fibers until the prize falls to the ground. Then, swiftly descending, the thief drags its unwieldy booty to its neighboring den, and proceeds patiently, bit by bit, to remove the tough outer husk. This accomplished after several days' work, one of the pinchers is inserted in an "eye" of the inner shell, and the nut either pounded upon a rock to crack it, or broken up into small pieces with the claws. Now comes the feast, which lasts about a week, when a second coconut is added to the menu.

The Organ Grinder Fied.

A well-known professor at one of our universities was often annoyed by two Italians playing a street organ before his house. Giving his servant some money, he told her that whenever she heard an organ, she was to go out and pay the owners to take it away. This was a failure. The men, instead of coming once a week, came twice.

One day the sound of the organ disturbed the professor while working at a certain lecture. This so annoyed him that he rushed out and ordered the men away, telling them that if they came again he would hand them over to the police. They refused to go unless he gave them more money. Enraged at their impudence, he raced down the street in search of a policeman.

Just as he turned the corner of the street he met a sergeant marching nine constables to their tents. Without speaking, he turned and walked alongside the procession. When they turned the corner, the Italians saw the professor with the policeman. It was enough. They were both seized with the sudden desire to see how quickly they could get the organ out of the street. The cure was lasting, for the professor declares that no one has since been bold enough to play an organ before his house.—Tit-Bits.

A Missionary Ship.

About a year ago a party of Seventh Day Adventists chartered the brigantine Pitcairn and started out with her from San Francisco on a missionary expedition in the South seas. Word of the vessel has just been received from Nukunono, Aongela. The party had visited Tahiti, Rarotonga, Rurutu, Pitcairn and many other islands, stopping long enough at each one to distribute tracts and pamphlets and Bibles and to do missionary work in various ways. The vessel took to Pitcairn a number of the islanders who had been visiting San Francisco.

Ending the Line.

A man who sits around and boasts of his ancestors makes a pretty poor ancestor himself.—Aitchison Globe.

Every man who puts himself in the way of punishment, forgets how bad it hurt the last time.



She put her little hand in mine. Some might have thought her bold—And yet there was no romance, for She's hardly two years old. Louisine, the journey.

Hoax. "Does your dentist take pains with his work?" Joak: "No; he gives them."—Philadelphia Record.

Alice (the friend): "I don't see how anyone can help loving Blanche." Gertrude (the rival): "Blanche helps it herself."—Life.

Fudy: "There goes Grubwell. He's what I call a self-made man." Duddy: "Yes; people who know him intimately say he is all self."—Boston Transcript.

He: "What leads you to call Mrs. Smilax eccentric?" She: "She was telling a story the other night and began it: 'When I was a girl.'"—Philadelphia Record.

Attorney for the defense: "Now, what time was it when you were held up?" Complainant: "I don't know; ask your client—he took my watch."—Chicago Tribune.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?" "To my Christmas shopping, pa," she said.

Pa drew a check and wiped his eye, And thought of the coming buy and buy. —New York Herald.

The helress: "I'm afraid papa will never consent." The impetuous: "Is your father down on me?" The helress: "No; he says he's up to you."—Boston Courtier.

"Her father won over \$2,000 from the baron last month at cards." "And then the baron asked him for her hand?" "Yes. He wanted to get his money back."—Life.

She: "She's just about your age, isn't she?" He: "No, I'm much the older." She: "What makes you think so?" He: "We were born in the same month of the same year."—Chicago Record.

Wearly Watkins: "My folks always told me I was cut out for a gentleman." Hungry Higgins: "Mebbe you was, pardner, but of you was you sure belong in the misfit department."—Indianapolis Journal.

Mrs. Snuggs: "I was out after tips this afternoon. Mr. Snuggs (who has had expensive experiences with tips)—Not tips on stocks, surely? Mrs. Snuggs: No; ostrich tips.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A rose by any other name would smell as sweet. As truly would, I ween, a dozen such; But just to make the sentiment complete, A rose by any other name would cost as much.

—Philadelphia Record.

"You walk as if your shoes were too tight, old man." "Oh, no. They're very large." "Oh, that may be." "Well, then, what—?" "I wasn't referring to their size. I merely said they were tight."—Chicago Post.

Mr. Dunn—I called to see about a little bill I left here about a month ago. Mr. Short—Oh, it's all right; you needn't be alarmed. I've laid it away where it won't be disturbed. No need for you to call again.—Boston Transcript.

"I believe," said the young man, "in giving the devil his due." "Um—yes," replied his father, who was looking over the stubs of his check-book. "Still, I don't quite see the propriety of your paying him at my expense."—Washington Star.

Jinks—I am always embarrassed when I want to say the word v-a-s-e. I don't know whether to say vase, vase, vase, or v-a-s-e. Blakes: You might take a hint from our hired girl. She simply speaks of all ornaments as "them there."—Truth.

Wayworn Waiter: "W. W. If you runnin' fer? Did she set the dog on ye? Perry Patec—Now. But she set me out a whole half chicken, bread, butter'n' jelly an' a pack o' cigarettes. I bet she wants to marry me!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Cripple—Please help a poor man, sir. I lost my leg on the field. Wigwag—Why, you're too young to have been in the war. Cripple (Indignantly)—Who's talking about war? I wish you to understand, sir, that I am an ex-football player.—Philadelphia Record.

"Come, sirrah," said the Sultan; "make New promises for me. And plainly mark them 'fragile.' And ship 'em to C. O. D." —Washington Star.

A little Boston girl who had recently learned to repeat the Lord's prayer was asked by her mother if she knew the meaning of "Forgive us our trespasses." "Why, yes," she replied; "it means excuse us for going on the grass."—Boston Gazette.

At a kindergarten in Mount Vernon during the Thanksgiving exercises, the question was asked: "What was the name of the vessel which brought the pilgrims to this country?" One little boy, 4 years old, promptly raised his hand and replied: "I know! It was the Defender!"—New York Tribune.

"Bliggins is a fine fellow," remarked the promiscuous eulogizer. "I believe he would share his last dollar with a friend." "Well," replied the chronic docteur, "maybe he would. I guess I have never been so fortunate as to run across him when he was down to his last dollar."—Washington Star.

A Religious Dog.

There is a dog in New London, Conn., which is an unusually intelligent animal, in spiritual things, anyway. Some nights since the mistress of the house attempted to send him from the room, but he who never before refused to obey refused to move. The family then had their usual evening prayer, after which Master Nero arose and left the room with no urging. After that he was urged to leave before prayers a number of times, and he always refused. After prayers he is ready to go.

"Sermons in stones," must be of a hard-shell variety.

EVER A SONG SOMEWHERE.

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,
There is ever a something sings al-
way;
There's the song of the lark when the
skies are clear;
And the song of the thrush when the
skies are gray.
The sunshine showers across the grain,
And the bluedird trills in the or-
chard tree,
And in and out, when the eaves drip
rain,
The swallows are twittering cease-
lessly.

There is ever a song somewhere, my
dear,
Be the skies above or dark or fair;
There is ever a song that our hearts
may hear—
There is ever a song somewhere, my
dear,
There is ever a song somewhere!

There is ever a song somewhere, my
dear,
In the midnight black or the midday
blue;
The robin pipes when the sun is here,
And the cricket chirrups the whole
night through.
The buds may blow and the fruit may
grow,
And the autumn leaves drop crisp
and sere;
But whether the sun, or the rain, or the
snow,
There is a song somewhere, my
dear.

There is ever a song somewhere, my
dear,
Be the skies above or dark or fair;
There is ever a song that our hearts
may hear—
There is ever a song somewhere, my
dear,
There is ever a song somewhere!

—James Whitcomb Riley.

Two in the Game.

It was very pleasant there in the
summer time, and Madeline Devereux
looked forward with regret to the
termination of her holiday. As a nat-
ure of fact, life was all holiday to her,
she being the only daughter of a wealth-
y merchant with society acquaintances.
After the season, Madeline and her
mother had come down to Sandfoot
for a couple of months' rest and quiet-
ness, which they thoroughly enjoyed.

Madeline was a very beautiful girl,
small and graceful, with a dainty, deli-
cate face framed in a wreath of golden
hair of the ripe Tithian hue.

She was a favorite with men gener-
ally; she liked their society better than
that of her own sex. The openings for
platonics at Sandfoot were very limited,
but there was one man there—
Sydney Parton, a native of the place—
whose society suited Madeline ex-
actly.

He wasn't one of her set, she recog-
nized that. He was poor, because he
lived very quietly in a cottage worth
£20 a year, but he was a handsome
man, with a fine square face, and he
could sail a boat better than any of
the fishermen in the bay. He had been
a trifle diffident at first, but after a lit-
tle encouragement he had taken quite
naturally to the lessons in love which
Madeline directed with such consum-
mate skill.

Sydney was helplessly in love, of that
there was no question. Never had
Madeline gone so far before, but then
Satan always finds some mischief for
idle hands to do. The twin were al-
ways together, and that tender, seduc-
tive moonlight over the sea had done
the rest.

No thought of the future troubled
Madeline. It never occurred to her that
she had laid the lines for the destruc-
tion of a good man's happiness.

She liked to feel his strong arm
against her waist; there was something
blissful in the contact between his
shoulder and her sunny head, when
she would lie, with her blue, trusting
eyes turned up to his, and catch the
fervid protestations of undying love
and affection. They thrilled and moved
her like a tide at the time, for Sydney
had the voice of a poet, and his voice
was wonderfully low and sweet, and
she placed her hand in his.

"My darling, what is wrong?" he
asked, when once in their favored
nook he tried to draw her to his side.
"Are you in trouble, sweetheart?"

The tender words touched Madeline
a little, but she made no response to
his advances. She thrust Sydney away
almost passionately.

"Do not speak to me like that or I
shall go mad," she cried. "Sydney, I
am not fit for you, who are so good and
noble. You must try and forget all
about me—put me out of your life al-
together."

"But, my darling, what is wrong? If
I have done anything—"
"You have done nothing," Madeline
interrupted, with a sob. "You have
been tender and kind and true, and
now I am going to break your heart."
Sydney, I do not know how to tell you,
but you have been deceived."

"Deceived? Do you mean to say that
you love another?"
There was a stern infection in Syd-
ney's voice that almost frightened
Madeline. And yet, at the same time,
his face was wonderfully calm.

"Oh, no, no," she cried. "It is not
that. I never cared for any one as I
care for you. I never shall again.
Had I been left to myself I should have
gladly, so gladly, become your wife—
but it is not to be. I told you my par-
ents were worldly and ambitious, and
how my weak nature is as clay in
their hands. And some time ago, be-
fore I met you, I was foolish enough
to make a half promise to marry—oh!
how can I tell you?—to marry an old
man, and now he claims—"

Madeline paused as if utterly over-
come with her emotion. She buried
her face in her hands, waiting for Syd-
ney to speak. But there came from
him no wild outburst—his voice was
calm and steady.

"And you are going to obey your
parents, of course," he said. "You did
not think for a moment that it would
be a good thing to wear a coronet and
take a high position in society? You
did not expect when you led me in
and gained my heart that your promise
would ever be claimed? You are
grieved and desolate for me, Madeline."
"Don't," Madeline sobbed; "I hate to
hear you speak thus. Have you no
pity for me? Do you not see how I am

He half turned away from her so
that she should not see the sadness in
his eyes. Then his mood suddenly
changed.

"Madeline," he demanded almost
roughly, "you are concealing some-
thing from me. Is there someone else
—some other man?"

He could not continue; something
seemed to choke him. He leaned down
and laid his quivering lips upon her
flaxen mouth.

"Fare you," he murmured, "forgive me
for doubting you. How could I look
into those truthful, beautiful eyes and
ask such a question?"

Madeline smiled sweetly in reply as
she gave the speaker's arm a loving lit-
tle pressure. As a matter of fact, she was
grateful that Sydney had not pressed
the question, which she could not have
avoided without telling a deliberate lie.

Six more days remained of her stay at
Sandfoot, and she had no idea of sacri-
ficing the pleasure of the last week-
end out of any paltry scruples for the truth.
Naturally there was another man, who,
in all probability, would claim Madeline
in the future, but he was far too im-
mature. Neither was she, for the sim-
ple reason that there was just the of-
fchance of something better turning up.

An aged peer with a good red nose
and a disreputable but then a young one
with corresponding advantages is bet-
ter. And if the younger did not put in
an appearance before the spring came
round, Madeline was prepared to ac-
cept the inevitable with due philoso-
phy.

"Silly boy," Madeline murmured, "do
you think that every man I meet is as
foolishly fond of me as you are?"

"They would be if they had any
taste," Sydney said rapturously. "But
you have not answered my question,
dear. You will not go away?"

Madeline sighed, and her face be-
came a little sad and weary as she
looked out across the sea and displayed
her perfect profile at the same time.

"I must," she said presently. "I am
not my own mistress. My parents are
not like me, dear. They are hard and
worldly, and they would laugh at my
little romance to scorn. If they knew
they would forbid me ever to speak to
you again, and picture the unhappiness
of that!"

"It would be despair itself," Sydney
murmured. "But if you will be true
to me, darling, I shall and a way. Such
passionate devotion as mine will con-
quer in the end. And you do love me,
sweet?"

Madeline looked wonderfully dainty
and sweet as she stood admiring the
effect of her sailor hat before the dainty
glass in the sitting-room of the eld-
erly house where she and her mother
were staying.

"Really, you might let that young
man have one afternoon's peace,"
Mrs. Devereux observed, with serene
dignity, "and you might stay and lend
me a hand, especially as we are going
to-morrow. Thank goodness, this will
be about the last of them!"

"I hope not," Madeline laughed. "If
I must marry Chatterleigh before
Christmas, as he seems to be in such a
hurry, I certainly don't mean to be a
kind of female hermit afterwards. The
old stupid might have let us finish our
holiday in peace without dragging us
off to his castle."

Mrs. Devereux frowned severely,
not that she was very angry, and, after
all, she had every confidence in Madeline's
discretion. Apparently the elder
lady had become somewhat indiscre-
tant, for that morning there had arrived
an invitation for Mrs. Devereux and
her daughter to repair to Chatterleigh
Castle, which invitation was in the
light of a command.

Mrs. Devereux was much too old
a soldier to ignore the missive, and, be-
sides, she was getting heartily tired of
Sandfoot and its pretty solitude.
Madeline's fun would have to be cur-
tailed a little, but that did not matter
in the face of more serious business.

"There will be a large party at the
castle, Lord Chatterleigh writes," she
said. "In fact they will be there to
meet you. Now, don't be long, my dear
child, because Jennings is a perfect
fool when there's anything to be done."

On the golden sands Madeline found
Sydney awaiting her. The expression
on her face was inexpressibly sad and
sweet; the little mouth drooped as she
placed her hand in his.

"My darling, what is wrong?" he
asked, when once in their favored
nook he tried to draw her to his side.
"Are you in trouble, sweetheart?"

The tender words touched Madeline
a little, but she made no response to
his advances. She thrust Sydney away
almost passionately.

"Do not speak to me like that or I
shall go mad," she cried. "Sydney, I
am not fit for you, who are so good and
noble. You must try and forget all
about me—put me out of your life al-
together."

"But, my darling, what is wrong? If
I have done anything—"
"You have done nothing," Madeline
interrupted, with a sob. "You have
been tender and kind and true, and
now I am going to break your heart."
Sydney, I do not know how to tell you,
but you have been deceived."

sacrificing my happiness to my honor?
Oh, Syd, say that you will forgive me,
and that when we are far away from
one another, you will not think of me
with hate and bitterness? It will be
my sweetest consolation to know that
you and I part friends."

"And when we part we part forever,
I suppose?"
"Yes, dear—it seems to me that it
would be far better thus."

"Naturally. Also, it might save you
a deal of worry and inconvenience in
the future. You can make your mind
quite easy on that score, Miss Devereux.
I shall not be likely to trouble
you after you leave Sandfoot."

Madeline looked up in amazement.
The change in Sydney's voice acted
upon her nerves much as if he had
poured a jug of ice-water down her
back.

"You are cruel," she murmured. "I
come to you as a suppliant in my dis-
tress. My heart is broken. I shall
never know happiness again. You are
cruel and hard, Sydney, but the time
will come when once the wound
heals—"

"The wound has healed now, you silly
little fool!"
Miss Devereux positively gasped in
her astonishment. She saw to her
amazement that Parton's face was not
drawn with pain, his features were not
white and set, and there was a smile
of quiet amusement in his eyes. The
cigarette he was lighting never trembled
at all.

"Sir," Madeline said with dignity,
"why do you insult me?"
Parton laughed pleasantly. There
was a satirical smile on his face which
Madeline did not remember to have
seen before.

"I called you a silly little fool," the
victim replied coolly. "You are. Why
try and humbug me about your sen-
sible peer, whose name is Chatterleigh, as
I could have told you? My dear child,
you haunted that poor man, flattering
his vanity until he proposed to you,
and then you kept him dangling on
until he got impatient and wouldn't
wait any longer. Of course, I am con-
vinced enough to know that you pre-
fer me to him; but then I am not an
eligible, and you have inherited your
father's business eye to the future. I
had to be dismissed, or perhaps you
would have found me a nuisance later
on. Now can you deny that every word
I say is true?"

Madeline gasped again. The light-
hearted touch was more merciless than
any passionate reproach could be. The
latter would have gratified her vanity;
the easy surrender wounded it terribly.

"You make an accusation," she said,
with a sorry attempt at pathos and
bitterness. "Treat me as you like,
but prove your words."

"With pleasure. I am Chatterleigh's
nephew. Some day or other—unless
you are blessed with a family—I shall
have the title. It would be worth all
my disappointment, should that very
desirable event ever come off, to see
you in the role of the devoted mother."

"I know who you are," Madeline
cried. "I ought to have guessed it be-
fore. You must be Victor Vidal; the
author. And yet you allowed me to
think that you were an intelligent rus-
tic."

Parton laughed gently. He was en-
joying the scene immensely. As for
Madeline, her face turned deadly pale;
then the crimson spread over it. She
knew the most brilliant author of the
day was Chatterleigh's nephew,
but she had no idea what his name
really was. And lo! when she fondly
dreamed that she was playing a pleas-
ant little comedy with the simple-
hearted country gentleman, all the time
she had been laying bare the weak-
ness of her mind to the keenest,
most merciless critic of human fool-
ishness in the world of letters.

"You have fooled me," she said lit-
terally. "I have been deceived."

"And what about me?" Parton
asked quietly. "I suited you down to
the ground. I was not bad-looking, and
I could play phonics in the moon-
light to perfection. You thought I
was an apt pupil, and that my progress
was inspired by the love I felt for you.
Bah! I have had more practice at this
kind of lunacy than you ever heard of.
But you did not know that. You
thought I had fallen under the glamour
of your beauty, and that you could
throw me on one side at the end of your
holiday, careless whether my heart was
broken or not. But not even my vanity
is hurt. It has scarcely been touch-
ed. Great Heaven! could you think
that I should be fool enough to be de-
ceived by a pair of shallow blue eyes
and a pretty, exquisite little face, with
no more soul in it than that of a doll?
But I bear no malice. You have in-
flicted me six weeks' wonderful amuse-
ment."

The ready tears rose to Madeline's
eyes; the disenchantment was cruel.
He had never cared for her. He had
fooled her to the top of her bent, and
as Madeline recalled some of her
own most foolish speeches she felt
inclined to cry with vexation and
wounded pride.

"Then you never loved me at all?"
she said in a choked voice.

"Not I, my dear child. You were
simply an amusing analytical study
of a not very high type. Had you not
been so dreadfully vain, you would
have seen how I was humbugging
you. But my revenge will not be so
very terrible. I shall let you marry
my noble kinsman."

"Yes, I know," Madeline said ten-
tatively, and put her into a howl book.
Parton smiled amiably. Really, he
was not in the least offended.

"You have more discrimination than
I gave you credit for," he said. "As a
matter of fact, I came to my little
place here to turn out a new volume,
and I was looking for a type of girl
like you when fate drifted you in my
way. You can have no conception
what a help our platonics have been to
me. Let me see—we have done the
friendly, the socio-friendly, the warm-
regard, the distant sentimental, the
close-and-kindred, the philosophic-
spongy, the passionate, and—"

"Don't!" cried Madeline as she rose
to her feet and placed her hands over
her ears. "Be merciful, please. What
have I done to you that you should
torment me like this?"

Parton paused in his cruel tirade.
His victory was absolute.

"Good-by," he said, and he held out
his hand pleasantly. "I have rubbed
it in pretty thick, and I hope you'll
remember it. I'll send you a copy of
my next book—it will make an ap-
propriate wedding present."

before the fire in her boudoir, a volume
she has just finished clutched in her
hand. Her face is as red as an angry
sunset, her lips are tightly clutched to-
gether. Then with a passionate ges-
ture, she cast the offending volume
into the flames.

"How dare he?" she mutters, with
difficulty keeping back the tears. "How
dare he make me out to be such a
wretch as that! I'm sure that I'm not
half so bad as he thinks me, the
odious fiend!"

THE MIKADO'S ARMY.

It's Remarkable Discipline Sur- prised Foreign Military Men.

The first official report on the char-
acter, conduct and equipment of the
Japanese army, as shown in the re-
cent war in the Orient, has been made
public by the Navy Department. The
report is that of Captain G. F. Elliott,
of the marine corps, who commanded
the American force at Seoul, Corea,
at the outbreak of hostilities, and who,
later, had under his command the
guard that was held in readiness for
service at the United States Legation
at Peking. Captain Elliott's report
says in part:

"The quiet, soldierly discipline of the
Japanese troops astonished all foreign
officers who had the opportunity of
observing them while disembarking,
on the march, occupying camps near,
or while billeted in cities not their
own. In 1870, in obedience to an
edict of the Mikado, the daimios sur-
rendered their samurai and each, and all
of the 2,000,000 hereditary soldiers of
Japan laid by their swords in a day
and the privileged class became of the
people. The feudal system, which had
defended the country, closed it to for-
eigners, made invasions and filled
Nippon for hundreds of years with
chivalry and oppression, ended. The
country was defenseless, having nei-
ther army nor navy, but the progress-
ive party immediately took steps to
create both, modeled after those ex-
isting among enlightened nations.

Army officers of good standing from
America, France and Germany were
employed to instruct, organize and
drill the new defense, but no system
was adopted until, from observation,
the German army was preferred, and
the Japanese army is now modeled, with
slight and suitable changes, after that
country."

"Casual observers, though military
men, are apt to credit the iron dis-
cipline adopted from the Germans
with creating in less than twenty years
an army thoroughly equipped, pre-
sistent in drill and possessing in the
highest degree that discipline which
gives unquestioning obedience and pa-
tient endurance, but these latter quali-
ties already existed in the sons of the
samurai, and soldiers not belonging to
this class were leavened by them; be-
sides, for the first time in the history
of their country, they were allowed the
privilege of fighting for her. These
two conditions had more to do with
their high standard as soldiers, in my
opinion, than the system adopted."

"Japanese infantry regiments are
homogeneous physically; the men do
not vary more than two inches in
height, seven years in age, or more than
twenty pounds in weight. In the field
they are not burdened with over-
dressed men, neither with the faithful
old soldier, whose pride has outlived
his strength. Forced marches did not
leave a fourth of the regiment strag-
gling in the road, and the endurance
of the men could be counted on nearly
as a mit. Undoubtedly, they are
brave, but have not been tried in large
bodies up to a demoralizing loss, al-
though small parties on one or two oc-
casions were cut off and fell together
like true soldiers. Whether they will
take a panic under heavy reverses is
not known. They are fairly well set
up, but do not show it as much as the
regular foreigner, who goes to war
carriers, but I believe also marchers,
although for short distances they get
over ground very rapidly, on a trot,
having what is known as good wind.
Drill has in a great degree elimi-
nated the native peculiarity of being pigeon-
toed. In marching they step too much
from the knees, and do not move out
from the hips; this, I think, is due from
the use of the kimono in early life."

"The Washington Star says that
the Treasury Department is doing its
best to meet the demand for the
last two months the mint at Philadel-
phia has kept three presses constantly
in operation for the exclusive coinage
of one-cent pieces. The daily output
has been 150,000 pieces of the value of
\$1,500. The Government appar-
ently derives a profit of \$1,200 a day
on its coinage, its seigniorage being at
the rate of nearly 80 per cent. of the
face value of the coins. This profit
disappears, of course, when the coins
are redeemed. It is estimated that
there are 780,000,000 one-cent pieces
outstanding."

"With the one exception of the codlin
moth, insect pests have ceased to be a
menace to the fruit interests of Cal-
ifornia. This fact was stated at a
meeting of the State Association of
Horticultural Commissioners held in
Sacramento a few days ago, and it
is attributed to the entire success of
the scheme of fighting insects with
parasites that are their natural foes.
All the insect pests that one time al-
most threatened the existence of the
fruit industry in the State are rapid-
ly disappearing, with the one excep-
tion of the codlin moth. This insect
is very destructive, and so far no ef-
fectual remedy has been found. The
Horticultural Commission is making
very thorough investigation, with the
hope of discovering a parasite that
will effectually combat the moth,
and has good hopes of ultimate suc-
cess. The Santa Ana grape disease
is spreading to Northern California,
and for this disease of the vines no
remedy has been discovered."

"A New York genius has just patent-
ed an anti-swear buttonhole mouster.
It is a machine for moistening the
button-holes of stiff-starched shirts
for the benefit of men's tempers. The
Patfinder thinks an automatic collar
button finder is all that is needed now
to make male existence serene."

"The New York Herald puts 'Pa.'
after all its dispatches dated at Phil-
adelphia, to show its metropolitan con-
tempt for the quiet trans-Jersey City.
This is like Uncle Sam's postal au-
thorities, who return 'for better di-
rection' letters addressed to Boston
without the 'Mass,' as if they
didn't know where it was."

"The narcotic institute law, so-called,
went into effect in New York State re-
cently. This law requires that no
fewer than four lessons per week, for
ten or more weeks in the year, shall be
devoted to the teaching of the nature
of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics,
and their effect upon the human sys-
tem, in all grades of schools below the
second grades of the high school. This
bill was passed through the Legisla-
ture and approved by Governor Mor-
ton."

Debs says "there never will be an-
other great railroad strike, because
public sentiment is overwhelmingly
opposed to it; because the interests of
the general public are affected seri-
ously by such a strike, and because the
decisions of the courts have made it
dangerous to get one up."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Marlborough-Vanderbilt wed-
ding has caused a vast amount of dis-
cussion on both sides of the sea. A
London correspondent of a New York
paper says that the women of England
are much perturbed over it, and are
asking why all the young noblemen
are marrying Americans instead of
English girls. The explanation is a
very prosaic one. It is this: Many
old English families have become poor
of late years. Land has gone down
tremendously in value, and very few
noblemen can live on the reduced re-
venues from their estates. The poor
young noblemen are therefore forced to
marry rich American girls, as there are
very few great heiresses in England,
where the eldest son generally inherits
nearly all of the property. England is
full of poor girls of noble birth. There
are hundreds of peers' daughters who
have not income enough to keep them
well supplied with gloves and boots.
If there were as many heiresses in
England as in America there is no
doubt that the English nobles would
marry girls of their own nation. There
are only two great heiresses in Eng-
land. One is the daughter of Sir John
Bundell Staple, a rich vulgarian, who
made a fortune in the upholstery busi-
ness and was knighted. He is enor-
mously wealthy, and has an only
daughter who will inherit all his
wealth. The other great heiress is
Lady Mary Hamilton, the only daugh-
ter of the late duke. She has an in-
come of about six hundred thousand
dollars a year, but is as yet very young,
being under sixteen. There are, of
course, some other heiresses, but they
are scarce.

Sir Henry Tyler, the well-known
English railway expert, writes a letter
to the London Times from Panama on
the subject of the renewal of work on
the Panama Canal. This letter, con-
trary to the prevailing opinion in En-
gland and the United States, and con-
trary to the preconceived opinions of
the writer himself, expresses the be-
lief that a canal on the plan now pro-
posed, beginning where the Lesseps
company left off, can be completed for
a sum not exceeding \$100,000,000. Not
only so, but he believes that the money
will actually be found by the French
investors, who already have so much
of their capital in the work that they
cannot afford to let it lapse. Sir Henry
found 1,500 men actually at work, and
800 more under contract to begin as
soon as they can be brought from Ja-
maica and other West Indian islands.
He was informed that the number
would be increased to 4,000 as soon as
the right kind of laborers could be
found. It is to be hoped that Sir
Henry's conclusions are well founded.
The only object of a canal is to pass
loaded ships through the isthmus.
The French people, who have already
spent \$290,000,000, according to the
official report of the liquidators, are
willing to spend \$100,000,000 more.

Ever since August there has been a
heavy demand of the United States
Treasury for one-cent pieces. The de-
mand, which comes from all parts of
the country, is attributed to the
growing custom in various retail busi-
ness houses of marking down prices
from round figures to odd figures. The
especially heavy calls for pennies
within the last few weeks from Chi-
cago and St. Louis is explained by
the theory that cent pieces are want-
ed for the purchase of the one-cent pa-
pers. The Washington Star says that
the Treasury Department is doing its
best to meet the demand, and that the
last two months the mint at Philadel-
phia has kept three presses constantly
in operation for the exclusive coinage
of one-cent pieces. The daily output
has been 150,000 pieces of the value of
\$1,500. The Government appar-
ently derives a profit of \$1,200 a day
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